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WASHINGTON.

The President's Veto of the Electoral College Bill.

Both Houses Pass the Bill Over the Veto.

Debate in the Senate on the Proposition to Reduce the Army.

Proclamation Announcing the Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, July 20.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE VETO.

The only event of special importance in Congress to-day was the passage of the Electoral College bill over the veto of the President. The message was received by the Senate at 1 o'clock, and the reading of the same was proceeded with very soon thereafter. The document attracted no attention itself, being mainly a reassertion of the President's well-known views on the status of the reconstructed States. There was no debate upon it except a few words by Messrs. DAVIS, of Kentucky, and HOWARD, of Michigan. The bill then passed by yeas 45, nays 8,—the largest majority ever yet obtained over a Presidential veto. Proceeding to the House, the business there was suspended, and the message read. That part referring to the rebellion of a portion of the citizens of New-York caused much merriment on the Republican side, with significant glances over to FERNANDO WOOD, who sat smilingly in his seat. The roll was called and the bill passed—yeas 134, nays 36—one hundred and seventy members out of two hundred and nine being present. The passage of this bill ought to decide the question of adjournment, though no proposition was submitted in either House to-day.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The Senate held a session to-night for the consideration of the bill to reduce the army, when Senator WILSON presented his new bill, a synopsis of which has already been printed, as a substitute. After explaining at length the provisions of his substitute, Senator WILSON yielded the floor to Messrs. DRAKE, HOWARD, DOOLITTLE and others, and the debate was continued until after midnight. Senator DOOLITTLE proposed to amend the substitute by reducing the army to twelve regiments of infantry and four of cavalry and artillery, the total rank and file not to exceed 20,000 men. In the course of his remarks he stated that both Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN had authorized him to say that forced negro suffrage in the Southern States would result in a war of races. The debate took a wide range on political matters, and was more than usually animated. Senator VICKERS offered an amendment prohibiting the distribution of arms to the militia of the several States before Jan. 1, without the consent of the President. Finally, the amendments were voted down and the substitute adopted.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

The Funding bill did not come up to-day, the entire session of the House being occupied by business of a privileged character, mostly conference reports. An earnest effort was made by Mr. SCHENCK to get an evening session for the purpose of proceeding to business on the Speaker's table, but it was lost by a small majority, as was also a motion for a session for general business. The Funding bill will come up to-morrow as unfinished business and probably be disposed of by a final vote.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT VACANCIES.

The House to-day had another vigorous contest over the Pension Office clause in the *Ad Interim* Appointment bill. Mr. POMEROY, of New-York, Chairman of the second Committee of Conference, made a report to-day, devolving the duties of commissioner in case of a vacancy upon the senior examiner, who is an officer nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Mr. POMEROY supported the report in a brief but able argument, and a discussion sprang up which lasted until the hour of adjournment, when a motion was made to lay the report on the table, pending which the House adjourned. Acting Commissioner STOUT was on the floor all of the afternoon, industriously lobbying to save his head, and found defenders in LOGAN, ELDRIDGE, MCKEE and others. If half the reports of the corrupt and extravagant management of the Patent Office are true, the change not only ought to be made, but there should be some summary measures instituted to protect this important Bureau from becoming the spoil of dishonest officials and their friends. The President to-day nominated Judge FOOTE, of New-York, to be Commissioner of Patents. It confirmed, it ends the fight.

ADMISSION OF SOUTHERN MEMBERS.

More reconstruction was accomplished in the House to-day. CHRISTOPHER C. BOWEN, of South Carolina, and ISRAEL C. LASH, of North Carolina, were sworn in as Representatives from their respective States. Mr. BOWEN took the modified oath for persons from whom political disabilities have been removed, he having been an officer in the rebel service. Mr. LASH took the iron-clad oath. He is the missing member from North Carolina, who was not heard from for four weeks. It turns out that he was sick at his hotel in this city, without the knowledge of his friends, who dispatched many inquiries to North Carolina to learn tidings of him.

THE TAX BILL.

It is understood to-night that President JOHNSON will sign the Tax bill now before him to-morrow. An immense influence in behalf of the two dollar whisky tax is working to defeat it through his veto, as it is thought that it would not receive the necessary two-thirds vote to pass it over the President's objections.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

Gen. GILLEM's official report of the election in Mississippi was received at Army Headquarters from Major TYLER, of Gen. GILLEM's staff, who was detailed to bring it to Washington. The report shows 155,351 voters registered, and 120,091 votes cast on the ratification of the Constitution, of which 56,231 were for ratification and 63,860 against, making a majority of 7,629 against. HUMPHRIES, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was elected by about the same majority, and four Democrats and one Republican were elected to Congress. Gen. GILLEM expresses the opinion that the election was fairly conducted, and that it was as free from intimidation or the influence of fraud as could be expected under existing circumstances. The report in full will be sent to Congress to-morrow.

THE SANDWICH ISLAND TREATY.

In the Executive Session of the Senate to-day the Hawaian Reciprocity treaty was taken up and considered for an hour, but without reaching any conclusion on it. Senators FESSENDEN, MORRILL, of Vermont, and a few others are opposed to it, but it will nevertheless be ratified. It provides for reciprocal free trade between the Pacific States and the Sandwich Islands in agricultural and other products.

DESTITUTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. HOWARD ordered 3,000 bushels of corn to be shipped from Baltimore to-day to Hyde County, North Carolina, to relieve for the present a serious amount of destitution existing among the whites as well as blacks in that county, in consequence of the destruction of the growing crops by heavy rains some time since. That county has always been regarded as the Egypt of the State for its fertility in the production of corn. But the rains deluged the richest sections of it, and many even of the better class of farmers are suffering seriously. Their wants were made known here by Mr. E. MANN, of that county, who also brought corroborative evidence from other citizens; and the facts having been set before Gen. HOWARD by the Senatorial and Congressional delegation from that State, he took action upon it promptly and in a manner that will be gratefully appreciated by the beneficiaries.

CONGRESS TO ADJOURN ON THURSDAY.

Senators SHERMAN and MORRILL, Chairmen respectively of the Finance and Appropriation Committees of the Senate, will to-morrow announce to the Senate, that the condition of the public business is such as to warrant an adjournment on Thursday.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill have agreed upon their report, and will submit it early to-morrow.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Deficiency bill will meet to-morrow morning, and be ready to report during the day.

MISS VINNIE REAM.

VINNIE REAM is back again in the Capitol. To-day Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, who said he was acting as proxy for Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, both men noted for their gallantry to the sex, moved a resolution that, whereas, the rooms were no longer needed for the incarceration of WOOLEY, therefore Miss REAM be allowed to use them until her statue of Mr. LINCOLN is completed, and that they be used for no other purpose, which was agreed to.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 20.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.

A soldiers' and sailors' meeting to ratify the nomination of GRANT and COLFAX, took place to-night in front of the City Hall. It was largely attended, and addressed by Gens. VAN WYCK and LOGAN and others. There was on the grounds a continuous display of fireworks.

GEN. GRANT.

Telegrams received at the Army Headquarters state that Gen. GRANT would reach Denver to-day, where he would remain two or three days, and soon return again to St. Louis.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate William P. Wells, to be Assistant Treasurer; John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, to be Minister Extraordinary to Russia; Christopher L. Cox, of Maryland, to be Commissioner of Pensions; Henry M. Watts, to be Minister to Austria; Elisha Foote, of New-York, to be Commissioner of Patents; William S. Rosecrans, to be Minister Extraordinary to Spain; John A. McClernard, of Illinois, to be Minister to Mexico; Edmund Cooper, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Robert Muller, of Nevada, to be Register of Public Money, at Belmont, Nevada; Albert G. Boone, of Colorado, to be Agent for the Kiowa and Camanche Indians; J. G. Riddle, of Nevada, to be Receiver of Public Money, at Belmont, Nevada; David J. Ryan, of Wisconsin, Receiver of Public Moneys at Kenosha, Wisconsin; O. H. Burnham, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of California; Theodore J. Tedball, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Second District of California; Oliver Smith Williams, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Connecticut; Jeremiah Seitzinger, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Tenth District of Pennsylvania; Charles N. Fetton, Treasurer of the United States Branch Mint at San Francisco, California; Edward T. Wood, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of New-York.

ATTORNEY-GEN. EVARTS.

Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, Attorney-General of the United States, took the oath of office this morning before Judge WYLIE, of the District Supreme Court, and shortly after entered upon the duties of his new office. He was visited during the day by a large number of Senators and other distinguished persons.

THE MIDWAY ISLANDS.

The Secretary of the Navy sent a communication to the Senate to-day in reply to a resolution in relation to the discovery, occupation and character of the Midway Islands in the Pacific Ocean. The islands, he says, were discovered by Capt. N. C. BROOKS, commander of the Hawaiian bark *Gambia*, in July, 1859. In May, 1867, the Secretary of the Navy directed Capt. WM. REYNOLDS, commander of the steamer *Lackawanna*, to take possession, which he did on the 13th of September last. Capt. REYNOLDS, in his report, describes the harbor as formed very much like Honolulu, as rather more roomy and safe, but with not quite as much depth of water on its bar, which, however, appeared to be about eighteen feet. Water was found on the island at a distance of from four to seven feet. The soil will produce a good many kind of vegetables, and choice fish were found in the vicinity.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

The Secretary of State recently called the attention of the President to a correspondence which has taken place between himself and Mr. VAN VALKENBURG, the American Minister to Japan, from which it appears that the coolie trade has been opened in Japan by a supposed citizen of the United States. In regard to the subjects of that Empire and the existing provisions of law as inadequate to the suppression of the evil which threatens injurious effects to the relations between the United States and Japan, Mr. VAN VALKENBURG's inquiry elicited the fact that the coolies were engaged for three years to work on plantations in the Hawaiian Islands, and that they sailed from Japan in the British vessel *Sciota*, the manager of the affair being a Mr. VAN REED, an American citizen, who appeared to be acting at the port of Yokohama as Consul-General of the Hawaiian Islands, with the consent of the local authorities. The documents on this subject were to-day communicated to the Senate, with the recommendation that the law of February, 1862, prohibiting the coolie trade with China, be made applicable to Japan.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has approved and signed an act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending with June, 1869; an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the same period; an act for the removal of certain political disabilities from the persons therein named; joint resolution, exonerating certain United States vessels from the payment of tonnage fees to consular agents in the Canadas; joint resolution, directing the Secretary of War to sell damaged or unserviceable arms, ordnance, ordnance stores; an act declaratory of the laws in regard to officers cashiered or dismissed from the army by the sentence of a general court-martial; an act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes; an act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River, upon the military reservation, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Gov. HOLDEN sent a message to the North Carolina Legislature on the 17th inst., in relation to appointments to office, concluding as follows: "Every office and every employment under the State, from the most inferior to the most exalted, should be filled by the known friends of the Government of the United States, and the Government of North Carolina. It will not be safe or expedient, in my judgment, to deviate to any extent from this rule. It is my fixed purpose to maintain this rule, and to administer the government in such manner as to secure to all their rights of life, liberty and property."

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

The following orders from the War Department are published for the government of all concerned:

Congress having enacted, June 25, 1868, that "eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics now employed or who may be hereafter employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States, and that all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed; all officers of the army and others in the military service having civilian laborers, workmen and mechanics under their charge will be governed accordingly. The hours should be so regulated as to agree as far as possible with the hours established in civil affairs in each locality. Watchmen, clerks, messengers and others, whose time may be necessary at any or all hours, are not considered to be embraced within the terms of the law. In cases of great necessity, as in military operations, where men are on extra duty, they must perform the necessary service, regardless of hours, but in estimating their extra duty pay, eight hours will be counted as a working day. Extra hours of men on extra duty pay will be required only in case of urgent public necessity.

By command of GEN. GRANT.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

VETO MESSAGE.

The President's Message Vetoing the Bill to Exclude the Southern States from the Electoral College.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 20.

The President, this afternoon, sent the following message to the Senate:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have given to the joint resolution entitled "A resolution excluding from the Electoral College the votes of States lately in rebellion, which shall not have been recognized," as careful examination as I have been able to bestow upon the subject during the few days that have intervened since the measure was submitted for my approval. Feeling constrained to withhold my consent, I herewith return the resolution to the Senate, in which House it originated, with a brief statement of the reasons which have induced my action.

This joint resolution is based upon the assumption that some of the States whose inhabitants were lately in rebellion are not now entitled to representation in Congress, and to participate in the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States. I have heretofore had occasion to give in detail my reasons for dissenting from this view. It is not necessary at this time to repeat them; it is sufficient to state that I continue strong in my conviction that the acts of secession, by which a number of the States sought to dissolve their connection with the other States, and to subvert the Union, being unauthorized by the Constitution, and in direct violation thereof, were from the beginning absolutely null and void. It follows necessarily that when the rebellion terminated the several States which had attempted to secede continued to be States in the Union, and all that was required to enable them to resume their relations to the Union was that they should adopt the measures necessary to their practical restoration as States. Such measures were adopted, and the legitimate result was that those States, having conformed to all the requirements of the Constitution, resumed their former relations, and became entitled to the exercise of all the rights guaranteed to them by its provisions. The joint resolution under consideration, however, seems to assume that by the insurrectionary acts of their respective inhabitants those States forfeited their rights as such, and can never again exercise them, except upon readmission into the Union on the terms prescribed by Congress. If this position be correct, it follows that they were taken out of the Union by virtue of their acts of secession, and hence that the war waged upon them was illegal and unconstitutional. We would thus be placed in this inconsistent attitude, that while the war was commenced and carried on upon the distinct ground that the Southern States, being component parts of the Union, were in rebellion against the lawful authority of the United States, upon its termination we resort to a policy of reconstruction which assumes that it was not in fact a rebellion, but that the war was waged for the conquest of territories assumed to be outside of the Constitutional Union. The mode and manner of receiving and counting the electoral votes for President and Vice-President of the United States are in plain and simple terms prescribed by the Constitution. That instrument imperatively requires that the President of the Senate "shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted." Congress has therefore no power under the Constitution to receive the electoral votes or to reject them. The whole power is exhausted when, in the presence of the two Houses, the votes are counted and the result declared. In this respect the power and duty of the President of the Senate are, under the Constitution, purely ministerial. When, therefore, the joint resolution declares that no electoral votes shall be received or counted from States that since the 4th of March, 1867, have not adopted a constitution of State Government under which a State Government shall have been organized, a power is assumed which is nowhere delegated to Congress, unless upon the assumption that the State Governments organized prior to the 4th of March, 1867, were illegal and void. The joint resolution, by implication at least, concedes that these States were States by virtue of their organization prior to the 4th of March, 1867, but denies to them the right to vote in the election of President and Vice-President of the United States. It follows either that this assumption of power is wholly unauthorized by the Constitution, or that the States so excluded from voting were out of the Union by reason of the rebellion and have never been legitimately restored. Being fully satisfied that they were never out of the Union, and that their relations thereto have been legally and constitutionally restored, I am forced to the conclusion that the joint resolution which deprives them of the right to have their votes for President and Vice-President received and counted is in conflict with the Constitution, and that Congress has no more power to reject their votes than those of the States which have been uniformly loyal to the Federal Union. It is worthy of remark that if the States whose inhabitants were recently in rebellion were legally and constitutionally organized and restored to their rights prior to the 4th of March, 1867, as I am satisfied they were, the only legitimate authority under which the election for President and Vice-President can be held therein must be derived from the Governments instituted before that period. It clearly follows that all the State Governments organized in those States under the act of Congress for that purpose, and under military control, are illegitimate and of no validity whatever, and in that view the votes cast in those States for President and Vice-President in pursuance of the acts passed since the 4th of March, 1867, and in obedience to the so-called Reconstruction acts of Congress, cannot be legally received and counted; while the only votes in those States that can be legally cast and counted will be those cast in pursuance of the laws in force in the several States prior to the legislation by Congress upon the subject of reconstruction. I cannot refrain from directing your special attention to the declaration contained in the joint resolution that "none of the States whose inhabitants were lately in rebellion shall be entitled to representation in the Electoral College," &c. If it is meant by this declaration that no State is to be allowed to vote for President and Vice-President, all of whose inhabitants were engaged in the late rebellion, it is apparent that no one of the States will be excluded from voting, since it is well known that in every Southern State there were many inhabitants who not only did not participate in the rebellion, but who actually took part in its suppression or refrained from giving it any aid or countenance, and therefore conclude that the true meaning of the joint resolution is that no State, a portion of whose inhabitants were engaged in the rebellion, shall be permitted to participate in the Presidential election, except upon the terms and conditions therein prescribed. Assuming this to be the true construction of the resolution, the inquiry becomes pertinent: May those Northern States, a portion of whose inhabitants were actually in the rebellion, be prevented at the discretion of Congress from having their electoral vote counted? It is well known that a portion of the inhabitants of New-York and a portion of the inhabitants of Virginia were alike engaged in the rebellion. Yet it is equally well known that Virginia, as well as New-York, was at all times during the war recognized by the Federal Government as a State in the Union, so clearly that upon the termination of hostilities, it was not even deemed necessary for her restoration that a Provisional Governor should be appointed. Yet according to this joint resolution the people of Virginia, unless they comply with the terms it prescribes, are denied the right of voting for President and Vice-President; while the people of New-York, a portion of the inhabitants of which State were also in rebellion, are permitted to have their electoral vote counted without undergoing the process of reconstruction prescribed for Virginia. New-York is no more a State than Virginia; the one is as much entitled to be represented in the Electoral College as the other. If Congress has the power to deprive Virginia of this right, it can exercise the same authority with respect to New-York, or any other of the States. Thus the result of the Presidential election may be controlled and determined by Congress, and the people be deprived of their rights, under the Constitution, to choose a President and Vice-President of the United States. If Congress were to provide by law, that the votes of none of the States should be received and counted, if cast for a candidate who differed in political sentiment with a majority of the two Houses, such legislation would at once be condemned by the country as an unconstitutional and revolutionary usurpation of power. It would, however, be exceedingly difficult to find in the Constitution any more authority for the passage of the joint resolution, under consideration, than for an enactment looking directly to the rejection of all votes, not in accordance with the political preference of a majority of Congress. No power exists in the Constitution authorizing the joint resolution or the proposed law, the only difference being that one would be more palpably unconstitutional and revolutionary than the other; both would rest upon the radical error that Congress has the power to prescribe terms and conditions to the right of the people of the States to cast their votes for President and Vice-President. For the reasons thus indicated, I am constrained to return the joint resolution to the Senate, for such further action thereon as Congress may deem necessary.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1868.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, July 20.

Mr. VAN WINKLE called up a bill relating to pensions, which was passed. Among other provisions it construes the pension law to give the preference for pensions to the representatives of the deceased and unmarried soldiers and sailors, in the following order: First, the mother; second, the father; third, the orphan brothers and sisters. It authorizes pensions to persons disabled in the time of peace, while in the service. The inmates of charitable institutions are not debarred from receiving pensions.

INDIAN TREATIES.

Mr. DRAKE offered the following:

Resolved, That Rule thirty-eight be amended by adding thereto the following: That treaties with Indian tribes, or parts of tribes, shall be considered and passed upon in open session.

Which was laid over.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Mr. ANTHONY called up the resolution authorizing the printing of 20,000 additional copies of the Agricultural Report, which was passed.

OSWEGO HARBOR.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably the House bill giving the assent of the United States to the construction of certain wharves in the harbor of Oswego, N. Y.

PATENT EXTENSION.

Mr. WILLEY, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill granting an extension of the patent for a printing press to RICHARD M. HOE.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the accounts of JOHN A. DIX, RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD and GEORGE OPDYKE on the principles of equity and justice. The accounts are for expenses incurred in forwarding troops during the war.

THE RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

The bill concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign States was taken up, at the expiration of the morning hour. The question was on the amendment of Mr. CONNESS to strike out the clause authorizing the President to make reprisals by suspension of commercial relations.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, made some remarks replying to some reflections made by Mr. CONNESS upon the Committee of Foreign Relations on Saturday, and insisting that they are in favor of the proper protection of naturalized citizens. He claimed that the doctrine of the right of expatriation is not an American one, but was enunciated by CICERO and pointed out that our theory is directly opposed to the European theory, putting into the hands of the President the power to make reprisals, therefore, was virtually a declaration of war by Congress, and hence the Committee recommended striking that provision out of the House bill. The Senator's amendment left the most objectionable feature in the bill—the provision empowering the President to make reprisals by imprisoning innocent men.

Mr. CONNESS interposed to say that the bill requires that every available means shall first be exercised before reprisals are authorized.

Mr. PATTERSON, (New-Hampshire,) continued: He said that it would not be strange, if, when our Irish citizens are forming combinations to secure the independence of their country, and when England is exerting herself to prevent it, an innocent person is sometimes arrested. While we may sympathize with the efforts of the nation that has furnished so many orators and statesmen, to achieve its independence, we cannot as a nation, do anything to assist them in that work.

At 1:30 o'clock the President's veto of the Electoral College bill was received.

The debate was then continued by Messrs. WILLIAMS, MORTON and others.

Mr. WILLIAMS gave notice that he will, at the proper time, offer an amendment, substituting for the section authorizing reprisals, a provision requiring the President, when any American citizen shall be deprived of his liberty by a foreign government, to ascertain the cause; and if it appear to be wrongful and in violation of the rights of citizenship, to demand his release, and upon refusal, then to use such means as he thinks proper to effect such release, and report the facts to Congress as soon as possible. He explained what he considered the defects of the bill which this amendment proposes to cure, and urged that the President is the only proper custodian of such power. He thought no other country paid as little attention as ours to securing the safety of its citizens abroad.

Mr. MORTON concurred with the declaration of the preamble, that the right of expatriation is natural, and an inherent right.

Mr. FERRY asked whether a nation engaged in war has not a right to prevent its citizens leaving to evade the duty of defending it.

Mr. MORTON replied that that is one of those extreme cases in which interference with national rights may be exercised to preserve the public safety. He, too, contended that we are bound to protect naturalized citizens, just as if they had been born on the soil, but opposed placing in the hands of any one man the power to decide upon the propriety of making reprisals by imprisoning innocent men. Suppose, he asked, when we imprisoned Dr. Blackburn, the British Government had seized and imprisoned an innocent American citizen in London, would there not have been war? He closed by declaring his sympathy with the object of the bill.

At 1:30 o'clock P. M. the President's veto of the bill relating to the vote in the Electoral College was received from the President, and shortly after, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the Senate proceeded to its consideration. After the reading the Chair stated the question to be on passing the bill notwithstanding the objections of the President.

Mr. DAVIS said a few words, pronouncing the reasoning conclusive.

Mr. HOWARD styled it one of the most incendiary documents that ever emanated from that source; an open and direct declaration that the Reconstruction acts are illegal and void, and that no votes from those States ought to be counted in the Electoral College. He continued: "As one humble representative of the Republican Party, I announce my readiness to meet this issue and take up the glove. We will go before the people upon that issue: whether those Governments shall exist or whether they shall be destroyed by revolutionary means. Let the issue come and welcome."

The bill was passed over the President's veto by a vote of 45 to 8, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Osborne, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Rice, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Welch, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates.

NAYS—Messrs. Buccalew, Davis, Doolittle, Hendricks, McCreery, Patterson of Tennessee, Vickers, White.

The consideration of the bill for protection of American citizens in foreign countries, was resumed.

Mr. STEWART took the floor. He advocated the adoption of the most summary measures, denying that any war with Great Britain would result; if it did, we would be able to make some reprisal for the Alabama claims, and everyone knew that the boundaries of our country would not shrink in the contest. He also declared that no nation in the world affords so little protection to its citizens abroad as does the United States. He had heard of cases where Americans abroad passed for Englishmen for the sake of the protection of the British flag.

At 3 o'clock Mr. ANTHONY moved to proceed to the consideration of the executive business, saying there was some important business to be done.

Mr. CONNESS opposed the motion. He said the bill would never be passed if it went on in this manner, and called for the yeas and nays. His motion was agreed to—28 to 12.

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS.

The Chair laid before the Senate messages from the President, transmitting the ratification resolution of Louisiana and South Carolina, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, inclosing a correspondence between the Department of State and Mr. VAN VALKENBURG, American Minister to Japan, relative to the suppression of the coolie trade, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting information in regard to the discovery and occupation of the Midway Islands of the Pacific.

Also, a communication from the Constitutional Convention of Texas, inclosing a report of the Committee of that body on the subject of lawlessness and crime in the State.

The Senate went into Executive session, and after some time took a recess until 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

After recess, Mr. WILSON called up the bill for the reduction of the military peace establishment of the United States. He reported a substitute from the Committee on Military Affairs.

The first section reduces the army to thirty regiments of infantry, eight of cavalry and four of artillery. Three of the infantry regiments to be colored troops, and three of veteran reserve, and one cavalry regiment to be colored. The second section authorizes the President to muster out the residue, and directs that no further enlistments be made until the army shall be reduced to 30,000.

The third section provides for the honorable discharge of all brigade bands now in the service except that at the Military Academy. The fourth designates the mode of carrying this act into effect, which is to be done by the Secretary of War, who is to appoint a board of officers for the purpose, to designate the officers to be retained and submit to Congress at its next session their names and the plan determined upon.

By section five it is provided that vacancies in the places of commissioned officers shall be left unfilled until the reduction is made.

By section six the grades of Regimental Commissary in cavalry regiments, Commissary Sergeants, Hospital Steward and Veterinary Surgeon are abolished, and the number of corporals in each company reduced to four.

Section nine authorizes the Secretary of War to deliver to the Governor of each State a number of Springfield rifled muskets not exceeding 1,000 for each Congressional District.

Mr. DAVIS pronounced the naming of all the States a mere mask to cover the purpose of the Radicals to distribute arms among the black Radicals for the purpose, if not of murder, of driving legal Democratic voters from the polls. He could see no other purpose in it. They would be placed under the control of the Military Commanders of the South, such as Gen. MEADE, who had without authority offered $20,000 for the discovery of the murderers of ASHBURN, who was killed in a negro bagnio in Georgia. He commented severely upon the course pursued by Gen. MEADE toward those charged with the murder, and asked how long it will be possible with such occurrences as those to avert another conflict. He warned them that forbearance would not last forever. He had had no time to examine this measure, but he knew it was no use to plead for time for consideration. The dictates of party necessity hurried through measure after measure, and he felt wholly incapable of expressing his sense of their enormity.

Mr. HOWARD saw no occasion for the indignant burst of eloquence in which the Senator had indulged. It has always been the custom of the Government to distribute arms among the States. He read a statement of the number of arms the Government has on hand, including 1,490,198 rifled muskets and carbines. The whole number proposed to be distributed was about 250,000, which the Government could, therefore, well afford to spare to the States.

Mr. WILLEY replied to Mr. DAVIS by reading a statement of the outrages committed in Texas, signed by seven members of the Convention, headed by the President, (Judge CALDWELL,) showing the number of homicides since the close of the war as follows: 1865—39 whites, 38 freedmen. 1866—70 whites, 72 freedmen. 1867—166 whites, 165 freedmen. 1868—171 whites, 133 freedmen. Since this enumeration, 24 whites and 21 freedmen had been killed, making a total of 939. Of these there were killed by whites, 464 whites and 373 freedmen; by freedmen, 10 whites and 48 freedmen, and 48 freedmen by parties whose race is not known. The report recites the names of many eminent Union men who fell by the hand of the assassin. Mr. WILLEY insisted that he had thus shown the necessity for putting arms in the hands of the orderly portion of that community, white and black.

Mr. DRAKE said the evident disturbance caused by this bill was caused by the fact that it had a sting in it, namely, that the arms were to be distributed to the loyal Governors of the States. He for one was in favor of expressing in the bill the intention of protecting the loyal men in the South at the ballot-ing box, and if he had his way he would put a Springfield musket in the hands of every loyal man in the South. There were Senators here who know what rebels are, who have seen them and know that there is but one way to deal with them, and that is to crush them down beneath the band of power.

Mr. DAVIS, in reply to Mr. WILLEY, said the Freedmen's Bureau was spread over Texas, and if the Department Commander was not efficient, Gen. GRANT had the power to replace him.

Mr. WILSON—No, he cannot.

Mr. DAVIS said Congress, at all events, had power over the subject. He expressed his utter disbelief in the statement of the necessity of the presence of the army and the Freedmen's Bureau. It was impossible. He had acquaintances in Texas who informed him that as much safety for persons and property existed there now as before the war. These stories were the machinations of designing men.

Mr. ANTHONY said the distribution proposed was a departure from the uniform practice heretofore, which had been according to the Federal representation in both Houses. He asked therefore to amend by providing that two thousand be added for each State.

Mr. SHERMAN asked what Rhode Island wanted of so many arms, unless the Senator feared another Dorr rebellion.

Mr. ANTHONY—We made very good use of them both in the Dorr, and in that of which the Dorr rebellion was but a prototype.

Mr. BUCKALEW said that the arms would be better cared for in the Government arsenals, than in the States. Any surplus of serviceable arms could be sold.

Mr. WILSON remarked that such was the intention, but that there are at least one million of good arms on hand.

Mr. BUCKALEW was of opinion that until there is a demand for these arms the Government had better retain them.

Mr. MORTON said the whole rebel population have their arms remaining from the war, while the new State Governments have neither arms nor money to buy them. No man would deny their right to have them, unless he wished to see them overturned by violence. From indications here to-night it could be seen that the issue set forth in BLAIR's letter was clearly made up,—that it was the intention to overthrow them if possible. Was it not, then, necessary to enable them to defend themselves? The whole of the oppression the Senator from Kentucky had referred to consisted in a small number of white men disfranchised, not from voting, but from holding office, for having perjured themselves, and in the colored men having equal rights conferred upon them.

Mr. CAMERON commented upon the conduct of FLOYD and others before the war in scattering the arms beyond the reach of the loyal States, and pronounced himself in favor of the bill.

Mr. HOWARD called attention to the President's declaration in to-day's veto that the reconstructed Governments are null and void. According to that doctrine the President, in case of a conflict between those Governments and rebel organizations under the Johnson Governments, would refuse to protect them with the army. He (HOWARD) would be ashamed of himself then if he did not protect them. The Republican Party was prepared to meet every exigency, including that made up by the Democratic Party and the President. If war must come they would not shrink from it. Let those who talked of a war of races commence it if they chose.

Mr. DAVIS spoke again, arraigning the Republican Party for its conduct since the close of the war, during which time, he said, they have committed worse crimes than secession or rebellion.

Mr. BUCKALEW opposed adding to the number of arms proposed, as contemplated by the amendment of Mr. ANTHONY.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. DOOLITTLE took the floor shortly after 10 o'clock, and proposed to amend the details of the bill decreasing the army to 20,000 instead of 30,000, which he considered enough for the peace establishment. He condemned the bill as proposing to arm one party against the other, and urged that if any military force is to be kept there should be a regular army. He implored them not to inaugurate a war of races, which would certainly result from such a state of things as this bill would bring about. He quoted Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN in support of this statement. The occurrences subsequent to the death of ASHBURN were referred to and commented upon as instances of the result of the possession of despotic power.

Considerable amusement was created by Mr. DOOLITTLE addressing Senators several times as "fellow-citizens."

Mr. WILSON disavowed for the bill any purpose but a legitimate reduction of the army to the lowest point consistent with safety. It was impossible to reduce it to 20,000, there being in the South 14,000 alone. The Springfield musket was about to be replaced by breech-loading rifles and they would be properly given to the militia—among them those about to be organized in the South. The Ashburn affair he pronounced an organized murder. He had within three days read a letter from those imprisoned on suspicion exonerating the military officers from the charge of ill-treatment. He denied the truth of the charge that ASHBURN was killed in a house of ill-fame, asserting that it was a respectable house where ASHBURN had found shelter after having been driven from the hotel.

Mr. HARLAN next addressed the Senate, charging the Democrats with inconsistency in protesting against this bill after clamoring for a reduction of the army.

The amendment of Mr. DOOLITTLE was declared out of order.

Mr. VICKERS offered another amendment, providing that the distribution of arms, &c., shall not take place prior to the 1st of January next, unless the President shall deem it necessary for the prevention of disturbance in the Southern States. He said Senators on his side had no objection to the reduction of the army, disconnected from this proposition to distribute arms. He would vote for the bill if that were left out.

After some further discussion, with considerable impatience for a vote manifest on the Republican side as 11 o'clock passed by, the yeas and nays were called for, and it appeared that but thirty-one Senators were present, one short of a quorum. Messengers were dispatched in search of another vote, and, after a delay of some twenty minutes, Senator CAMERON appeared and voted "No."

So the amendment was rejected by a vote of 3 yeas to 29 nays.

Mr. VICKERS offered two other amendments, which were disposed of without a division.

Mr. NYE suggested to him to send up that pocketful of amendments all at once. [Laughter.]

The bill then passed by 24 yeas against 4 nays—a party vote.

The Senate, at 12 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the regular call of States for bills, the following were introduced, read twice, and referred:

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TABER—For heating and ventilating the hall of the House of Representatives; referred to a select committee of five.

By Mr. JONES, of North Carolina—For extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to the loyal citizens of North Carolina; referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. HOPKINS—Authorizing the Congressional Printer to print the Land Office circulars in the German language for distribution in Europe; referred to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. MALLORY—Extending the act of the 17th July, 1854, for the payment of the expenses of the Rogue River Indian war to two companies of Oregon volunteers; referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAVANAUGH, of Montana—For a Commission to examine the claims of Montana for expenses incurred in furnishing volunteers during the late Indian war; referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HILL—To furnish cannon for a soldiers' monument; referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The call of the States for bills being completed, the Speaker proceeded to call the States for resolutions, under which bills could be introduced and put on their passage.

Mr. HOPKINS introduced a bill relative to lands in aid of the West Wesconsin Pacific Railroad Company, and moved the previous question on its passage. The House refused to second the previous question, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. ELDRIDGE offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the prisoners in confinement at the Dry Tortugas and in other prisons.

Mr. SCHOFIELD objected to the resolution being considered to-day, and, therefore, Mr. ELDRIDGE withdrew it.

MISS VINNIE REAM.

Mr. ELDRIDGE then offered, at the instance of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, a resolution reciting that the rooms in the Capitol, occupied as a studio by Miss VINNIE REAM, are no longer wanted to accommodate Mr. WOOLEY, and therefore directing that she may occupy them until she completes the statue of Mr. LINCOLN, not exceeding one year.

Mr. STEVENS made a few remarks in support of the resolution, and said if he had been preparing lodgings for Mr. WOOLEY, instead of providing him with a neatly carpeted parlor, he would have thrust him into the "black hole."

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he did not object to any of the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, except as to the "black hole."

Mr. MULLINS suggested that a dark hole was the life of the gentleman's party.

Mr. ELDRIDGE expressed his willingness that the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. MULLINS) should go into any dark hole he had a mind to.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, called for the yeas and nays, and for tellers on the yeas and nays. Neither were ordered, and the resolution was agreed to.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

Mr. SAWYER, at the instance of Mr. KELLY, offered a resolution authorizing the Naval Committee to continue the investigation into the purchase of machinery at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and to report at the next session. Adopted.

THE WAR IN CRETE.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE offered a resolution declaring that the House views with deep interest the heroic struggles of the Cretans to achieve their independence; that in common with the American people it sympathizes with them in their sufferings, and ardently wishes for their speedy triumph. Adopted.

STEAM PLOWS.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a joint resolution admitting steam plows free of duty for one year from June 30, 1868. Passed.

AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA.

Mr. HAMILTON presented various resolutions and memorials of the Constitutional Convention of Florida, including one requesting Congress to establish equal and uniform suffrage in all States of the Union.

PAYING EXPENSES.

Mr. UPSON offered a resolution to pay Mr. JAS. H. BURCH, who contested the seat of Mr. VAN HORN, of Missouri, $2,500 for his time and expenses.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived by yeas 69, nays 77. The resolution was then rejected by yeas 73, nays 75.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported back the credentials of Mr. ISRAEL G. LASH, member-elect from North Carolina. Mr. LASH advanced to the Speaker's chair, had the test oath administered to him, and took his seat as a Representative from North Carolina.

Mr. DAWES also reported back the credentials of C. C. BOWEN, of South Carolina, and asked that the oath prescribed by the statute of the 7th of July, 1868, be administered to him, he having served in the Confederate Army.

Mr. MULLINS opposed the admission of Mr. BOWEN, and proceeded to state his objections to it. He said that Mr. BOWEN had been originally born in Ohio.

Mr. FARNSWORTH inquired where he had been born the next time. [Laughter.]

Mr. MULLINS replied that he had been born again into political life a few days ago, when a bill to remove the disabilities of 1,200 rebels, including Mr. BOWEN, had passed, and God deliver him from any more such births.

Mr. DAWES explained that the political disabilities of Mr. BOWEN having been removed, there was now no legal objection to his admission. He said that though he had been conscripted and had served in the rebel army, he had since the close of the war been a consistent Union man.

The report was accepted and Mr. BOWEN advanced to the Speaker's chair, and had administered to him the oath which is prescribed for persons whose political disabilities have been removed, and took his seat as a member from South Carolina.

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. DONNELLY, from the Committee of Conference on the bill granting land to Minnesota to aid in improvement of navigation of the Mississippi River, made a report recommending that the House agree to the amendment of the Senate, increasing the land grant by 100,000 acres. He made an argument in favor of the report.

Mr. PIKE argued against the report.

Mr. CARY moved to lay it on the table, which was agreed to—yeas, 73; nays, 72.

Subsequently that motion was reconsidered.

The Conference report was now concurred in, and a new Committee of Conference asked.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

Mr. VAN WYCK submitted some remarks on the resolution offered by him some weeks ago, in regard to American citizens abroad, arguing against the dogma of perpetual allegiance, and showing that England herself has acted on the opposite theory. He held that the Administration should enforce the American principle at all hazards; and even though it should lead to the liberation of Ireland, it would never be free until the Irishmen in America believed in universal freedom.

THE DUTY ON SHINGLES.

Mr. LAFLIN presented a petition of H. A. HOUSE and others, of Jefferson County, New-York, for the imposition of an additional duty upon shingles imported from Canada.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

The Speaker, at 3:05 o'clock, laid before the House the veto message of the Electoral College bill. The message was read.

Those portions of it which suggested the possibility of the Northern States being excluded from the electoral vote, because some of their inhabitants had been engaged in the rebellion, was greeted with laughter on the Republican side of the House.

Mr. GARFIELD asked Mr. BOUTWELL to explain what was meant by reference to rebels in New-York.

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that every one would understand what was meant by it without any explanation.

Mr. BROOKS suggested that it referred to WENDELL PHILLIPS, THEODORE TILTON, HENRY WARD BEECHER, GARRET SMITH and all that company of rebels.

Mr. KERR thought it referred to the New-York *Tribune* and HORACE GREELEY.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, intimated, ironically, that it did not refer to SEYMOUR.

Mr. BOUTWELL said that he had no doubt that it referred to the New-York rioters of July, 1863.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested that it referred to those Republicans who wanted the wayward sisters to go in peace.

Mr. FARNSWORTH thought it referred to the personal friends of SEYMOUR.

The vote was taken on passing the joint resolution, notwithstanding the objections of the President, and it resulted—yeas 134, nays 36.

The Speaker declared that two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, and it having been certified by the Senate that on a similar vote on reconsideration two-thirds of that body had also agreed to the passage of the bill, the joint resolution had become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the Senate amendments to the Deficiency Bill were now concurred in, and a Committee of Conference asked for.

VENTILATION.

The speaker announced the select Committee on ventilation of the Hall, ordered this morning, as Messrs. TABER, of New-York, BOUTWELL, of Massachusettes, COVODE, of Pennsylvania, DELANO, of Ohio, and BONDEN, of North Carolina.

VACANCIES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Conference Committee on the Senate Bill to authorize the temporary supplying of vacancies in the Executive Departments, made a report.

Pending the discussion of the report, Mr. SCHENCK asked that there be an evening session to dispose of business on the Speaker's table.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, objected, remarking that he did not want to go to business on the Speaker's table during a night session.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules for that purpose.

Mr. WASHBURNE called for the yeas and nays.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 76, nays 71; so, two-thirds not voting in favor thereof, the rules were not suspended.

The discussion of the Conference Report on the bill to supply vacancies in the Executive Departments was resumed.

After some further discussion on a point of no public interest—merely as to what person in the Patent Office shall perform the duties of Commissioner of Patents in the absence of that officer—Mr. POMEROY gave way to Mr. SCHENCK, who moved that there be an evening session for general business.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. SCHENCK then moved to suspend the rules, so as to offer a resolution providing that a motion to suspend the rules shall be in order on any day after this, until the end of the present session.

Mr. SCOFIELD made some remarks in opposition to the resolution, stating, among other things, that the effect of suspending the rules by a two-third vote was to get through the House two-thirds of the bad business which could not get through in any other way.

Mr. SCHENCK declared that the insinuation of the gentleman from Pennsylvania was an unworthy one, and that he had no right to speak in that way of the purpose of any other gentleman. He added that there were those who desired the proper performance of business as well as the members who objected to everything.

Mr. SCOFIELD protested that he had made no reference to the motives of the gentleman from Ohio who had got up in such wrath, or of anybody else. He had simply spoken of the effect of the resolution, and had not thought of imputing any unworthy purpose. He had spoken merely of its parliamentary effect, and the gentleman from Ohio could not daunt him by his insolent manner of address.

Mr. SCHENCK said he was not attempting to daunt the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but he never heard imputations of that kind upon his own motives without repelling them.

The Speaker—interrupting to stop this colloquy—ruled that both gentlemen were out of order. He thought the manner and language of the gentleman from Ohio out of order, and he also thought the language of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, about daunting members, not parliamentary.

Mr. SCHENCK inquired whether that resolution was in entire accordance with the spirit of the rule which authorizes motions to suspend the rules within ten days of the close of the session.

The Speaker said he could only reply that under the rules motions to suspend the rules were in order within the last ten days of the session.

Mr. SCHENCK said that when he was called to order he was merely wanting to know whether the gentleman from Pennsylvania could get up and assail him.

Mr. SCOFIELD—I did not get up to assail you. [Calls to order.]

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, asked the Speaker whether when the day for adjournment was fixed it would not be in order every day after that to move to suspend the rules.

The SPEAKER—It is, provided it be within ten days of the expiration of the session.

Mr. WASHBURNE—Very well that is enough.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

The House refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution directing the doorkeeper of the House to retain in employment during the recess the crippled soldiers in his department.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested as an amendment that they be allowed to go home and draw their pay.

Mr. LOGAN accepted the amendment, and the resolution as modified was agreed to.

The consideration of the Conference report was then resumed.

On a division there appeared to be a majority against the report.

Mr. POMEROY called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. SPAULDING moved that the report be laid on the table.

Pending the vote on that motion the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

A PROCLAMATION.

Secretary Seward Declares the Fourteenth Amendment to Have Been Legally Ratified.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, July 20.

The following has just been promulgated by the Secretary of State:

William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States—To all whom these presents may come, greeting:

Whereas, The Congress of the United States on or about the 16th day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, passed a resolution which is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled—two-thirds of both Houses concurring—That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE 14, SECTON 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, (being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States,) or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in said State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector, or President, or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties, for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave. But all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of the Article.

(Signed) SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER,
President of the Senate, *pro tempore*.

(Attest)
EDWARD M. MCPHERSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.
J. W. FORNEY,
Secretary of the Senate.

And, Whereas, By the second section of the act of Congress, approved the 20th of April, 1818, entitled "An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States, and for other purposes," it is made the duty of the Secretary of State forthwith to cause any amendment to the Constitution of the United States which has been adopted according to the provisions of the said Constitution, to be published in the newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws, with his certificate specifying the States by which the same may have been adopted, and that the same has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, Neither the act just quoted from nor any other law expressly or by conclusive implication authorizes the Secretary of State to determine and decide doubtful questions as to the authenticity of the organization of State Legislatures, or as to the power of any State Legislature to recall a previous act or resolution of ratification of any amendment proposed to the Constitution; and

Whereas, It appears from official documents on file in this Department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of Connecticut, New-Hampshire, Tennessee, New-Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New-York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Maine, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts, Nebraska and Iowa; and

Whereas, It further appears from documents on file in this Department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as aforesaid, has also been duly ratified by the newly constituted and newly established bodies avowing themselves to be and acting as the Legislatures respectively of the States of Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana, South Carolina and Alabama: and

Whereas, It further appears from official documents on file in this Department that the Legislatures of two of the States first above enumerated, to wit: Ohio and New-Jersey have since passed resolutions, respectively, withdrawing the consent of each of said States to the aforesaid amendment, and

Whereas, it is deemed a matter of doubt and uncertainty whether such resolutions are not irregular and invalid, and therefore ineffectual for withdrawing the consent of the said two States, or of either of them, to the aforesaid amendment; and

Whereas, The whole number of States in the United States is thirty-seven, to wit: New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, Oregon, Kansas, West Virginia, Nevada and Nebraska; and

Whereas, The twenty-three States first hereinbefore named, whose Legislatures have ratified the said proposed amendment and the six States next thereafter named as having ratified the said proposed amendment by newly constituted and established legislative bodies, together constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States;

Now, therefore, be it known, That I, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress, approved the 20th day of April, 1818, heretofore cited, do hereby certify that if the resolutions of the Legislatures of Ohio and New-Jersey, ratifying the aforesaid amendment, are to be deemed as remaining of full force and effect, notwithstanding the subsequent resolutions of the Legislatures of those States, which purport to withdraw the consent of said States from such ratification, then the aforesaid amendment has been ratified in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, and so has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1868, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST.

—*The Atlantic Monthly.* Mr. PARTON is resolved to leave us no enjoyment in our "small vices." A few months ago he gave us, in the pages of the *Atlantic*, a vigorous blast against the use of tobacco in any of its forms, and he now still more vigorously assaults the practice of drinking alcoholic liquors. Under the caption "Will the coming man drink wine," he groupes a great many facts that show the injurious effects of drinking whisky, brandy, rum, wine, upon the system. Even beer-drinking is condemned. We fear Mr. PARTON is engaged in a hopeless cause. He acknowledges, at the outset, that the teetotalers have failed to impress their doctrines on the public mind, and that after forty-five years of well-meant effort in the "cause" people are drinking more than ever. Mr. PARTON looks to the "next ages" for the great reformation, if it is to come at all. He has no hope for the present generation; and, if we may judge from the concluding paragraphs of his essay, he hopes very little for the future. He says:

"The human race is now on trial for its life! One hundred and three years ago last April JAMES WATT, a poor Scotch mechanic, while taking his walk on Sunday afternoon on Glasgow Green, conceived the idea which has made steam man's submissive and untiring slave. Steam enables the fifteen millions of adults in Great Britain and Ireland to produce more commodities than the whole population of the earth could produce without its assistance. Steam, plus the virgin soil of two new continents, has placed the means of self-destruction within the reach of hundreds of millions of human beings whose ancestors were almost as safe in their ignorance and poverty as the beasts they attended. At the same time, the steam-engine is an infuriate propagator; and myriad creatures of its producing—creatures of eager desires, thin brains, excessive vanity and small self-control—seem formed to bend the neck to the destructive tyranny of fashion, and yield helplessly to the more destructive tyranny of habit. The steam-engine gives them a great variety of the means of self-extirpation—air-tight houses, labor-saving machines, luxurious food, stimulating drinks, highly-wrought novels, and many others. Let all women for the next century but wear such restraining clothes as are now usual, and it is doubtful if the race could ever recover from the effects; it is doubtful if there could ever again be a full-orbed, bouncing baby. Wherever we look, we see the human race dwindling. The English aristocracy used to be thought an exception, but Miss NIGHTINGALE says not. She tells us, that the great houses of England, like the small houses of America, contain great grandmothers possessing constitutions without a flaw, grandmothers but slightly impaired, mothers who are often ailing and never strong, daughters who are miserable and hopeless invalids. And the steam engine has placed efficient means of self-destruction within reach of the kitchen, the stable, the farm and the shop; and those means of self-destruction are all but universally used.

Perhaps man has nearly run his course in this world, and is about to disappear, like the mammoth, and give place to some nobler kind of creature who will manage the estate better than the present occupant. Certainly we cannot boast of having done very well with it, nor could we complain if we should receive notice to leave. Perhaps JAMES WATT came into the world to extinguish his species. If so, it is well. Let us go on, eating, drinking, smoking, overworking, idling, men killing themselves to buy clothes for their wives, wives killing themselves by wearing them, children petted and candied into imbecility and diphtheria. In that case, of course, there will be no coming man, and we need not take the trouble to inquire what he will do.

But probably the instinct of self-preservation will assert itself in time, and an antidote to the steam engine will be found before it has impaired the whole race beyond recovery. To have discovered the truth with regard to the effects of alcohol upon the system was of itself no slight triumph of the self-preserving principle. It is probable that the truly helpful men of the next hundred years will occupy themselves very much with the physical welfare of the race, without which no other welfare is possible."

The other articles in this number are: "A Remarkable Case of 'Physical Phenomena,'" by H. A. WILLIS; "St. Michael's Night," Part III., by Miss AGNES HARRISON; "Convivial Songs," by CHARLES DAWSON SHANLY; "A Trip to Ischia," by BAYARD TAYLOR; "Ideal Property;" "To C. S.," by H. T. TUCKERMAN; "Out on the Reef," by JOHN WILDER; "Worldly Wise," by ALICE CARY; "De Piscium Natura;" by THEODORE LYMAN: "Notre Dame and the Advent of Gothic Architecture," by EUGENE BENSON; "Cretan Days," Part IV., by WILLIAM J. STILLMAN; "'A Modern Lettre de Cachet' Reviewed," by ISAAC RAY, M. D.; "Lost and Found," by HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD; "The Footpath," by J. R. LOWELL; "Reviews and Literary Notices." The number is one of great variety and literary excellence. Prof. LOWELL's poem, entitled "The Footpath," is beautiful in sentiment and very musical in its versification.

—*The Galaxy* opens with a domestic story of "true love," called "Kit Grale," which is to be concluded in the next number. In "A Journey through Mongolia," Mr. THOMAS W. KNOX strings together a lot of facts about that country in a manner that betrays more reading and patchwork than actual observation. The article might have been written by one whose travels never extended further than the Astor Library. SAMUEL BLOTTER's "Ghost in a Stateroom" is a well-written story, not over-startling in incident. Dr. HAMMOND contributes the second of his very interesting and very valuable series of papers, entitled "A few Words about the Nerves." "Saved by a Bullet," by J. FRANKLIN FITTS, is a story of the great rebellion, written in a lively, picturesque style. GEORGE WAKEMAN's article on "Literary Transfer Work," is a piece of patchwork, made up of odds and ends, of verse and prose, stitched together in a loose, inartistic way. Mr. WAKEMAN is not a thinker. He reads, apparently, a great deal, and his scrap-books must be bulky and numerous. But we venture to suggest that clipping out half a dozen pages from a scrap-book is not the way to write an essay, and this appears to be the manner in which "Literary Transfer Work" was composed. Mr. WHITE's "Words and their Uses," is, as usual, interesting and useful, full of information and fine criticism. This series of papers is the best of its kind ever published in an American magazine. A feeling tribute is paid to the personal character and artistic accomplishments of the late MARY GANNON in the article entitled "Two Artists of Comedy," the other artist being MAGGIE MITCHELL. The essay is appreciative and critical, and will be read with interest by every one who is familiar with the acting of these gifted women. The "Miscellany" and "Driftwood" are as good as usual; "Literature and Art," containing reviews of GEORGE ELIOT's poem, a discussion on a passage in "Macbeth," a notice of the Jarvis collection of Italian paintings, &c., is this month the most interesting part of the magazine.

—*Harpers' Magazine* commences pleasantly with an article "To and Upon the Amoor River," with picturesque illustrations of the scenery and people met with by the author during his interesting journey. This is followed by a further chapter of Mr. E. G. SQUIER's "Among the Andes of Peru and Bolivia," and devoted to the fortresses and gardens of the ancient Inca Empire. Of the fortresses, that of the Sacsahuaman, which commanded the Inca capital, was the chief. Mr. SQUIER's descriptions and drawings give a vivid idea of the wonderful structure of which the giant remains now only exist as monuments of its former greatness. "John Bull in Abyssinia" is useful as the record of an expedition the details of which are tolerably well known, and the illustrations, though not original, are scarcely less interesting on that account. "How Fort McAllister Was Taken" is a personal recollection of that event. "Parole d'Honneur," of which the first portion is given, is a story of Southern life and feeling at the close of the war. The author writes understandingly and with skill; the story will be read with considerable attention by students of the war, its causes and results. "A Visit to the French Corps Legislatif" gives some life-like pen-pictures of the distinguished statesmen and orators whose names are so familiar to the reader of foreign politics. "In the Maguerriwock" is an average story of hidden crime, without much that is original in it. T. B. THORPE contributes a reflective paper on "Duels and Duelists." "Why the Ancients had no Printing Press" gives an agreeable view of the methods by which the said ancients recorded and imparted their writings; and "English and American Newspapers," (Photographs by an American, No. 5,) which may be called a companion article to it, presents some interesting information on how some moderns do the same thing. There are other papers and some very tolerable poetry which will be found good reading, among which the Editor's Easy Chair may be named. The "Drawer" hardly opens as well as usual, however. On the whole, this number of *Harpers'* is fairly up to the standard merit long accorded to the magazine.

—The *Catholic World* is an unusually excellent number. The first article, entitled, "A New Face on an Old Question," is a reply to certain statements put forth by a distinguished divine in a Protestant periodical. "Newman's Poems," by H. W. WILBERFORCE, is a review of "Verses on Various Occasions," by Rev. Dr. J. H. NEWMAN, a volume, the publication of which produced considerable impression in England, "not only among Catholics, but among English readers in general." "The Second Plenary Council"—a retrospective glance at the proceedings of the ecclesiastical assemblage in Baltimore two years ago, together with an estimate of what the labors of the Council will eventually result in. "The Memoirs of Count Segur," record in a pleasant and instructive manner the actions and opinions of one who labored efficiently in the attainment of American Independence. In "Notre Dame de Garaison" we catch a glimpse of the Valley of Garaison, located among the hills of the Higher Pyrenees, a favorite and delightful place of pilgrimage for all the country around, which has been approved of by Popes URBAN VIII. and GREGORY XVI., who have enriched it with indulgences. The tenor of the article called "The Catholic Church and the Bible" is indicated by its title. Some very interesting incidents are gathered together under the head of "Anecdotical Memoirs of the Emperor Nicholas I." Besides these articles, "Nellie Nellerville," (continued,) "An Italian Girl of Our Day," (concluded,) several translations from the French, and a supplement to the article on "The Sanitary and Moral Condition of New-York City," are comprised in this number.

—*Putnam's.* This excellent magazine presents us with a very interesting table of contents. The opening article, by Major JOSEPH KIRKLAND, describes the gambling saloons of Homburg. We copy the account of that important personage the croupier:

The croupier is not Mephistopheles, no matter how fiendish he may sometimes seem to the luckless loser. He may be a very good sort of fellow, fond of music, father of a family, and all that. In fact, we have heard of one who lets lodgings. This is very un-Satanic—if the lodgings are comfortably cool. True, the croupier is imperturbable in raking in your perhaps hard-earned money, but then the coins doubtless seem much more like counters to an experienced croupier than to the greenest American. As to the robbery of your family, it is not the croupier, nor even the banker, who is guilty of that; it is another gentleman, one who also wears your hat and boots.

Some of the croupiers are so human as to introduce a little humor into their otherwise unvarying phrases. There is one who says, "*Faites vos jeux, messieurs!*" ("make your games, gentlemen,") in a pleasant, jocular, inviting tenor. Then, suddenly changing, he utters the incisive sentence, "*Le jeu est fait—rien ne va plus!*" ("the game is made—nothing more goes,") in a profound bass, suited to the decrees of fate. You are precluded from staking, withdrawing, or changing a piece. "*Rouge gagne, couleur perd,*" ("red wins, color loses.") You have lost? he smiles. Your neighbor has won? The croupier smiles as well.

There have been croupiers who failed to come up to the standards of perfect morality instituted by LOCKE, DYMOND, and others. But judge if they defrauded the public. One of them had the habit of taking snuff. (They all take snuff.) But he had also a habit of having the bottom of his snuff-box covered with adhesive wax. The box traveled from his pocket to his hand, from his hand to the table, from the table to his pocket, and so on, as snuff-boxes are apt to travel, and as the exigencies of the game, the hunger of his nostrils, and the occupation of his hands in pushing out and pulling in gold and silver coins might dictate or permit. As may readily be imagined, the box, on going into his pocket, had often a gold piece sticking to it, whereas it was invariably without any when it reappeared to view. From that day to this the company furnishes the snuff for all the croupiers, and in front of each place may be seen a large stationary box filled with it.

Another croupier was a very fat man. He seemed to suffer a good deal with heat, and had a habit of mopping his glowing face, and slipping his fingers inside his collar to loosen it from his throat. All these phenomena were quite natural, and would have excited no remark except for a peculiar circumstance. Why should the contact or impact of his linen with his skin produce a chinking sound? We have all heard of "sweating gold," but it is supposed to be quite a different process from any which could be going on under the cravat of that croupier, although the sound was similar. To settle this interesting question in physics or acoustics, M. Croupier was invited to step into a private room and disrobe, when he turned out a shower of gold. He had slipped a gold piece inside his neckcloth each time he had raised his hand thereto, and, had his zeal not outrun his discretion he might have carried on his very profitable "cornering" operation to this day. The croupiers now are required to keep their hands before them on the table. If one so much as drops his into his lap, he is at once admonished of the irregularity by a tap on the shoulder from one of the ever-watchful officials in plain clothes always standing about.

What did the administration, in each of these cases, do to their unprofitable servant? They took from him all he had sequestrated that day, and then—discharged him! No prosecution, no noise, no disturbance; that is one of the company's wise principles of action. More especially in the management of the *salons de jeu* is it their motto to allow any thing, rather than an *esclandre*. In fact, the loss resulting from a few minutes' interruption of play, at any table in full operation, would be greater than that to be sustained from the payment of any demand, however unreasonable. Unlike the poor croupier last mentioned, the corporation, as the money rolls into its secret receptacles takes care that there is no noise about it.

To illustrate. 'I was playing,' (said my cicerone,) "and had staked a two-florin piece on number thirty-six. The ball rolled, and thirty-six was called. The croupier counted out the seventy-two florins, and instantly a person sitting near reached out his hand and drew in the money to himself! It was doubtless one of the thieves always at the table, playing a little and watching the opportunities for improving their chances by appropriating winnings that do not belong to them, knowing the carelessness of players who stake money on various numbers, not very acurately noticing which, and knowing also the almost invincible unwillingness of the administration to allow any dispute. In my case, a gentleman standing by had witnessed the transaction; therefore I called out to the inspector, who sits there on the high chair just behind the left-hand croupier, 'Monsieur, I staked two florins on thirty-six. It won, and that person' (pointing him out) 'seized the money! Here is my witness.' 'Sh-h-h-h! Certainly, my dear sir,' answered the inspector, in a low, hurried voice, 'here is the money;' and he forthwith counted it out from the bank, and handed it to me; not paying any attention to the culprit, so far as I saw."

Again. "I once threw a piece of money down at the roulette, on number eleven. As I was not seated, but played over the shoulder of some one who was before me, the coin, as it lay, happened to touch the line between eleven and twelve. Had I wished to take half a chance on eleven and half a chance on twelve, I should have laid the coin on the boundary, to win eighteen-fold if the ball lodged in either eleven or twelve. This would have been a *cheval*, being a straddle of the line. Well, eleven happened to come up winning. The croupier assumed that the bet was a *cheval*, and counted out money accordingly. I told him I had bet on eleven, and had either won in full, or nothing. So I declined the money, and walked away. I strolled round another table, looked at the play, then came back to the same table again, speaking to no one. There I was accosted by a gentleman whom I did not know as connected with the establishment. Said he, 'Why did you not take your winnings?' I replied that I had bet on eleven; that the croupier wished to pay the *cheval* only; that not being my bet, I refused to take it. He replied, 'Oh, that is all right; here is the money,' and paid it over—all I had claimed."

A lady not long since set a coin whirling on the table while the ball was rolling. It went on whirling till after the number was called, and then happened to settle in the corresponding square! The croupiers objected to paying, on the ground that the money was not staked when the game was called. She replied that it was their fault for not stopping the piece, which was beyond her reach. Of course, they paid.

A famous player, well known to the frequenters of Homburg, is thus described:

"A famous player and constant loser is the Countess KISSELEF. She has been often described. Every one has heard of her being wheeled in her chair to the Kursaal, and sitting at her place at the table from the opening to the closing of the play, almost uninterruptedly, seven days each week during the whole season. Fabulous tales are told regarding her age, but, from her looks, she cannot be over seventy. Besides, her peculiar relations with the late Emperor NICHOLAS of Russia fix the date of her birth as being almost certainly since the beginning of the present century. Very large, very bent, very infirm, very bright-eyed, and very affable—such are the characteristics which now mark the appearance of this once world-famous beauty. NICHOLAS left her one hundred thousand florins a year. The present Emperor has cut down this pension one-half, and on the remainder, say $20,000, (in addition to her private fortune,) the Countess manages, with strict economy, to live. Of course she cannot play very heavily. She is said to set aside forty thousand francs a year to lose at play, saying that, in her youth and beauty, she spent more than that sum on dress and gayety; and, now that youth and beauty are gone, she must spend her time and money on the pleasures which are left her. Gaming, with her, is not a speculation, it is an occupation—a slight excitement, almost unconnected with hope and fear. In her favor it may be said that in Russia she is much respected. When she is in St. Petersburg, the street where she lives is blocked with the carriages of callers—the best society, they say."

"Private Bohemias," "Bits," and "A Night Hunt in the Adirondacks" are interesting articles. "The Wedding at the Parker House," is a well-written story, but would have been a great deal better had it been compressed into half the space it now occupies. In "Peking and the Chinese" we find many interesting facts, not very new, grouped together in a readable manner. The article is interesting *apropos* of the Chinese mission. "Our Civil Service" is a very sensible and timely article. The other articles in this number are as follows: "Our Willie," Mrs. E. C. Kinney; "Journal of a Poor Musician"—(concluded,) S. M. Warner; "The Three Graces," a Madrigal, J. W. Palmer; "What my Friend Said to Me," Julia C. R. Dorr; "Too True:" a story of to-day. Chap. XIII. and XIV; "The Romance of the Great Gaines Case," Howard M. Jenkins; "A Sketch in Oils," Fred. B. Perkins; "A Morning Among Autographs," William Young; "The Picture of Christ," Sam'l. W. Duffield; "Cradle Song," Alice Cary. "Current Events," "Literature" and "Table Talk" conclude the number, which, as we have already said, contains a very interesting variety of reading matter.

—*Hours at Home* opens with an article on "Music for the Million," by JAMES GREENWOOD, (author of the *Lambeth Casual*, &c.,) who has become a regular and valuable contributor to this magazine. In the present number he treats of street musicians, their characteristics, life, &c. It doesn't appear that these wanderers are very different in London from their fellows in New-York, or any better liked. But he describes a character not found here, and indeed no longer seen in London—the tramping fiddler—and the "Tin-pot Band" in the London music halls. President T. D. WOOLSEY gives an account of "Books, Booksellers and Libraries at Rome and in Roman Times,"—an awkward title to a very interesting article. Mr. TOWLE favors us with a not very profound article on DISRAELI, about whom there was not much new to say. One of the most interesting articles in the number is that by HENRY HARBAUGH, D. D., on MATHIAS CLAUDIUS. "The City of New-York Ten Years Hence," "Green-Wood Cemetery," and "What Becomes of all the Smart Children," are readable articles. The whole number is, in fact, good, and shows an excellent adaptation to the tastes and wants of the wide circle it has secured.

—*Lippincott's Magazine* opens with "Dallas Galbraith," the novel which has been in process of publication for some time. "Smoking" is, as its title implies, an article on a rather trite subject, but one taking a rather refreshing view of it, since it does not pretend to condemn *ex cathedra* the use of tobacco. "Our Globe in 1868" gives brief and readable particulars of explorations and discoveries during the past year. "In a Month" is the title of a pleasant little love-sketch, embodying some dramatic criticism and a final catastrophe, in which we learn that a "manly soul floats out of this life and receives the revelation of the great secret." Under the heading "A Month's Holiday in Germany," we have one of the brightest and most interesting sketches of the number. A timely contribution to this magazine, and one of genuine worth, is that of Hon. AMASA WALKER, in the shape of a short but valuable essay on "The Claims of the Bondholders." The other leading articles are headed "A Winter's Night in a Wintry Place," "Alas! Poor Ghost," "Leathern Men," &c. This month's number is very varied and readable.

—*Our Young Folks.*—This welcome visitant at every house where there are boys and girls to read is especially interesting this month. The number opens with a charming article headed "Up the Creek," with very fine illustrations by HARRY FENN. Mrs. STOWE writes about "Pussy and Emily Matur" which will be recognized as the conclusion of a pleasant sketch in a former number of the magazine. The author of the "Butterfly Hunters" (Mrs. HELEN S. CONANT) contributes a charming article on "Midsummer Butterflies," illustrated by ALBERT C. RUSSELL. Boys will take great delight in the spirited story called "The Great Sea Fight off Sluys." "Cast Away in the Cold" is continued; the little fellows make the acquaintance of a native, who at first flatters them with hopes of a rescue and then deserts them. "The Ash-box School" is a pretty and touching story about a little girl who tried to teach some street children how to read. The usual miscellany of music, riddles, enigmas, &c.

—*The Riverside Magazine* is also welcomed by all young readers who catch sight of its attractive cover. The August number opens with the commencement of a story, by MARTHA M. THOMAS. It is headed, "A Year Among the Indians," which promises some surprising adventures. This is followed by the continuation of "Two Lives in One," by VIEUX MOUSTACHE, illustrated. "Harry's Museum," by C. C. ABBOTT, tells how a boy named Harry picked up lots of Indian relics—axes, arrow-heads, &c., and arranged them in a cabinet. This article is also illustrated. HELEN C. WEEKS contributes a pleasant article on "Land and Sea Flowers." The whole number is very readable. We think the editors make a mistake, however, in not giving more and shorter articles. Variety and liveliness are requisite in a children's magazine.

—*The People's Magazine* has fifteen articles and thirteen illustrations on wood. Its first pages are taken up with "Esther: a Story of Cologne." Then comes the first of a series of short papers on Scripture characters, by the Dean of Chester, who profits by the fact that "Joseph of Arimathea has received very little attention from students of Holy Scripture," to give a pen-portrait of that holy person. Sir HENRY WOTTON is the subject of a like picture, and is placed under the head of "Remarkable Men." "The Cottage Question," an important one in England, is next discussed. "Digestion" is the title of a chapter continuing a series of articles on "Physiology for Practical Use." A very valuable contribution is that of Dr. GEORGE CURTIUS, Professor of Greek at Leipsig, who discourses of "Language, Languages, and Races." The first of "Three Papers on the National Gallery" follows, and a sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, brings up (rather heavily) the rear. Besides these articles, we notice "A Sea Coast Story," a sketch of JOHN NEWTON, "Home Thoughts for Workingwomen and Mothers' Meetings," &c.

—*Good News.* This is the title of a new religious monthly, started in this City by WYNKOOP & SON. It aims to deal with religious topics alone, and to furnish matter especially to be read on the Sabbath in families where "secular" reading is forbidden on that day.

—LIPPINCOTT & Co. have just published *A Strange Story* and *The Haunted and the Haunters*, by BULWER, complete in one volume, globe edition. For sale by SHELDON & Co.

—WM. OLAND BOURNE has just published *The New Yankee Doodle*, a history of the late war in verse, by TRUMAN TRUMBULL. It is not a very remarkable production.

—A. S. BARNES & Co. have just published the third edition of *A Run Through Europe*, by ERASTUS C. BENEDICT.

PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY.

What will the Democratic Orators Say?—Great Prosperity of the Country—Wealth and Reconstruction—Harvests—The Argument Ended.

THE BEECHES, Wednesday, July 15, 1868.

Since the Democratic nominations, I have been thinking what the Democratic orators could possibly say, in the coming campaign. They will not attack GRANT, for even VALLANDIGHAM has publicly cautioned them against that. Mr. SEYMOUR has already, at Cooper Institute, made a charge on the Republicans for Debt and Taxation; but, seeing that the Democratic Party made the debt, by stirring up a rebellion, and that the taxes are laid to pay the interest on a debt created by Democrats, he doesn't take much, among the honest farmers, by that demonstration of hypocrisy. In 1867, they made a great wailing over negro suffrage, but, negro suffrage has gone to the tombs. In the Northern States it is decided against and in the Southern States it exists as an established fact, which will never be changed. What is to be done? Heretofore, they have had one staple, which never failed them. They charged the Republicans with preventing reconstruction and keeping up a fragmentary Congress; but, now reconstruction is practically accomplished, and that, too, when the Democratic Party voted against it! voted against what they had constantly declared was necessary to the prosperity of the country! Reconstruction also has gone to the tombs. It is *fait accompli*. There is another thing that has furnished a constant theme of charge and reproach and assertion against the Republicans. This was, that the country was not prosperous, and could never be prosperous, on account of the Republican policy of Reconstruction. I observe that SEYMOUR did not mention that in his last speech, and for a very good reason. This country has never been more prosperous, in my memory, than it is now. There are only two incidental matters to mar the general prosperity—one is the Democratic organization of Kuklux Klan, which through parts of Tennessee, Kentucky and Georgia, are murdering or driving away as many Union men as they can, and disordering the country where they are. The other is the frauds of the Whisky Ring, countenanced by JOHNSON's honest officers. Except these incidents I never knew the country more prosperous. To be sure, the thermometer is near 100 degrees, but, then, it has been capital weather for harvest, and such harvests as are found in many parts of the country have not been seen for many years. The corn was planted late, but never looked better. Wheat, oats, hay and potatoes are very good. The South promises us a great crop of cotton, and Louisiana says she will raise a good crop of sugar. The health of the country was never more uniformly good. The unity of the nation is practically restored. The Republican Congress, with the obstinate hostility of the President, with severe censure from many Conservatives of their own party, and with continued denunciation from their opponents, and terrible threats of what would happen from the war of races in the South, with an opposition which has rarely been endured by any party, have triumphantly succeeded in restoring the country to unity, peace and prosperity. Will their opponents honestly acknowledge this, or will they invent some new series of charges and pretexts? The old ones won't do. Reconstruction is successful, the country is prosperous, there is no war of races, there is no refusal of the negroes to work. The system of free labor is inaugurated. The South is rising from its depression. The only thing on earth which depresses or deranges it now, is the howling of their miserable rebel demagogues over the acts of Reconstruction, in the vain attempt to eliminate the negro, from the political system. You saw them in New-York,—where FORREST, of Fort Pillow massacre; WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina, and hosts of similar characters were there to be welcomed by SEYMOUR, VALLANDIGHAM and THURMAN. Hands reeking with the blood of massacres were shaken by the magnates of the Democratic Party. All this we might forgive; but who can forgive this constant attempt to stir up a war of races? to reinstate the Copperheads in power? In fine, to go back, like the Bourbons, to a corrupt dynasty and obsolete ideas? Americans are apt to learn something as they go along; and I think they have. I console myself with the idea that if there were anything wanting to make assurance sure, it was done at New-York.

On all sides I hear of Democrats going to support GRANT; on all sides I see the Republican ranks closing up strong and confident. I think we should have beaten any candidate they could have produced; but we should have been most endangered with CHASE or HANCOCK. As it is, the Democrats of the West are engaged only in making apologies. Of course, they tell their followers to close up and fight hard, but it is already seen to be a hopeless contest. With reconstruction practically accomplished; with no negro suffrage to talk about, and with the country everywhere prosperous and plentiful, what can they say or do against the Republicans? I can see nothing.

BLAIR said one sensible thing in his crazy utterances—that it was nonsense to talk about the finances and currency in this election. He sees that the Republican platform is just and impregnable, and he sees that the facts cannot be got over. The debt can neither be paid in gold, nor can the currency be enlarged. The bondholders and their debtors are both safe with the Republicans; but what can the Democrats say about it? The Western Democrat says they are Pendletonian paper. The Eastern Democrat says it is gold. Greek meets Greek, and they must fight it out. BLAIR saw this was an inextricable dilemma. Both sections cannot be honest, and in fact neither is honest. Hence it was that he saw a bold leap must be taken, and he jumped into the middle of revolution. Elect a Democratic President, and he shall march at the head of an army to overthrow the Reconstruction laws! Verily, this is unparalleled in history.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Democratic Slanders Against Gen. Grant.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I have clipped the following paragraph from the *World*, July 14, and call attention to it as a precious specimen of that species of mendacity, the *suggestio falsi*, of which the *World* is an adept of a very superior order:

GRANT ANXIOUS TO BE A DICTATOR.—A prominent officer of the Union army, while driving with a friend, a few days since, took occasion to eulogize some of the characteristics of GRANT, declaring that the American people did not understand him. "I saw," said this officer, "a great deal of him during the war, and know all his strong and weak points." "But," asked one of the party, "do you think he is the right man to elect President of the United States?" To this the Union officer replied: "That depends upon circumstances. If the people desire military rule, GRANT should be elected; for, from my knowledge of the man, I will stake my reputation on the prediction that if he is elected he will proclaim himself Dictator within twelve months after he is sworn into office!" This is the opinion of a Union soldier who held close personal relations with GRANT during the greater portion of the late war."

Now who does the *World* suppose gives the slightest credence to this shallow device? To what class of our fellow-citizens is it addressed, who would be likely to be affected by it. The intelligent, as our professional, commercial, and mechanic classes, or the lowest who rule in the Democratic party? What has any intelligent man to learn, that is now new of GRANT? What act of his career foreshadows anything like a desire for a dictatorship? Upon whom is he to call to support him in any such treasonable design? Upon MEADE the victor of Gettysburg? Upon GEO. H. THOMAS, that noble man, having in the *morale* and *physique*, the stamp of WASHINGTON? Upon SHERIDAN? Upon SHERMAN? Upon HANCOCK? Why every one who knows anything of the army, knows that though GRANT has a party of choice friends, ranking among its most thoughtful and true soldiers, he has no partisans in it.

What are his acts that would have made any? What did he do in his short administration of the War Department? Why, reduce the army to its lowest legal numbers; curtail all doubtful expenditures; reform positive abuses which had never been touched before he did it.

Does the *World* know that the only name seriously looked up to for Dictator for a short period during the rebellion, was that of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN? Does it know that the army has even now its McClellanites, the bitter foes of GRANT. Its Hancockites, who have no love for him. And some Copperheads, who held to their commissions, but gave their sympathies during the rebellion, as now, to the rebels?

Who supports BLAIR's last letter? The Grant men? The intelligent classes? Who is to gain by its demoniacal suggestions? The best or the worst of the community? Will the *World* answer these questions? ANOTHER UNION OFFICER.

BOSTON, Friday, July 17, 1868.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Address of the Republican State Central Committee.

From the address of the Republican State Central Committee of Massachusetts to the people of that State, we quote the following paragraphs:

"The approach of the election brings us again face to face with the Reactionary Party of 1864, which seeks now not only to perpetuate the discords of the past four years by continuing the contest between the Executive and Congress, but openly avows its purpose to break up and utterly destroy the new order of things at the South, and to restore under the name of the white man's government, the rule of the dangerous oligarchy which has already been so fatal to our prosperity and our good name. The Reactionary Party has put in nomination men who exactly represent its principles and its purposes. SEYMOUR is of the school of BUCHANAN and PIERCE, a representative and tool of the slaveholding interest, whose only idea is that the old and vicious order of things shall be as nearly restored as is possible; and BLAIR, after long service in the army, has learned nothing except lessons of insubordination, and a propensity to disorder and anarchy. Both represent the Democratic Party of the old and new times, which has learned nothing and forgotten nothing; which accepts none of the results of the war, and which, having failed in its original purpose to make this a slaveholding and slavedealing Republic, seeks to establish a reign of hatred and discord in the whole Southern country, and under the monstrous rallying cry of Up with the Rebel and Down with the Negro, would make our national condition a series of periodical revolutions, and an epoch of chronic disturbance.

To this faction, this promoter and representative of disorder and anarchy, the Republican Party again opposes itself. It presents to the people as its Presidential candidate a man not identified with old political parties and issues, but only with the great struggle for Union and government, in which, next to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, he took the most conspicuous and honorable part. It presents the General of the Army, ULYSSES S. GRANT, who served throughout the war, from Captain to Commander-in-Chief; who received the sword of LEE; who has commanded obedience and yielded subordination; whose civic virtues are no less distinguished than his military genius; who has no dear political dogmas to stand in the way of a reasonable administration of government, and no political hatreds on which to build up and encourage factions after he shall have entered upon his term of office. With steadiness and constancy, and without violence or passion he has maintained the cause of the country, since the war as during the war, and to him may the people, wearied of their long and expensive contest, look with confidence for a wise administration of affairs, and a successful guidance out of their difficulties and dangers. In SCHUYLER COLFAX, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, the country recognizes a man worthy of his place; a young, vigorous, conscientious and true man, upon whom, in any emergency, the people may look with certainty for good faith, and wise and comprehensive statesmanship. These candidates represent the party of the present and the future, as SEYMOUR and BLAIR represent the party of the past. We oppose our candidates to their candidates, and fearlessly oppose the Republican Party to the Democratic Party. We invite comparison in every respect.

In the interest of wise legislation, no less than in the interest of national safety, we ask that the Republican Party shall be sustained; its nominations should be judiciously and harmoniously made and cordially supported. Experience has taught Massachusetts men that no matter how many follies may be committed by Republican Legislatures elected on partisan tickets, the State is never so poorly represented as when factions and cliques, inside or outside of the party, succeed in controlling or influencing its action in favor of one or another kind of special legislation. The party which represents, when it is united and harmonious, a majority of seventy thousand of the voters of the Commonwealth has no need to go outside of its own ranks, or to make combinations with men of differing opinions and contrary purposes, in order to secure a fair representation of the opinion of the State on any matter of local concern. And this is all that ought to be asked. Legislative decisions arrived at by the adroit action of clubs or factions are pretty sure to be followed by reactions and reverses, affected by like machinery on the other side, and in turn these are again likely to be overthrown. The Republican Party, we believe, embodies the solid sense and patriotic feeling of the people of Massachusetts to a sufficient degree to justify it in asking that it may have control of the legislation of the State, and it has no hesitation in pointing to the history of the Commonwealth, from 1855 to 1867, as evidence that it can deal more wisely than any other party with all social and political and business questions."

Letter from a Louisiana Congressman.

Hon. M. VIDAL, one of the new members of Congress from Louisiana, writes a letter to the New-Orleans *Times*, correcting some misstatements respecting himself, and saying:

I was born a Republican and an Abolitionist. As early as 1859, having then the temporary charge of the editorship of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, with Gen. DE TROBRIAND, we both improved the opportunity to side with the hero JOHN BROWN, when he made his raid into Virginia. It is true that later, in the month of October, 1860, being threatened with death in one of the hotels of New-Orleans if I continued to make myself conspicuous by the free expression of my Republican feelings. I had, for one year and a half, to keep my own counsel, and put for a time the light under the bushel; for I thought it would be ridiculous for me to court martyrdom, when my death would be useful to no one and to no cause.

In the month of April, 1861, I was asked to assist in raising a corps of Turcos, which would be a kind of State militia for the country parishes. You know what race the Turcos of the French Army belong to. For a fortnight I entertained the idea of having something to do with that organization, but when I ascertained that the Executive of the Confederate Government could muster us at his pleasure in its army, I did not want to have anything more to do with that, and the Turcos were never raised. That was some time before the war commenced between the Union and the South. I then retired into the most secluded life, and when the Federal forces came to New-Orleans, I was among the first to call on Gen. BUTLER.

Hoping that you will be kind enough to publish this, to rectify your misstatements of yesterday,

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

M. VIDAL.

The Hundreth Asteroid.

LITCHFIELD OBSERVATORY, HAM. COL., CLINTON, N. Y., July 15, 1868.

Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, Editor Utica Morning Herald:

DEAR SIR: A new planet, the hundreth of the asteroids, was discovered here last night. At 2 o'clock this morning its position was twenty-one hours, nine minutes, ten seconds in right ascension, and sixteen degrees, four minutes south declination, with a retrograde southern daily motion of about thirty-six seconds of time and six minutes in arc respectively. It has the brightness of a star of the eleventh magnitude, and will increase still considerably in brightness, being still far from opposition.

I am glad that to the Litchfield Observatory has fallen the honor of making the first hundred of these remarkable bodies full, the first of which was discovered by PIAZZI, at Palermo, in the first night of this century. It was not before the year 1845, however, that the fifth was found, and, since then, every year has added to the number.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

C. H. F. PETERS.

Gen. Sheridan at a Sabbath School Picnic.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Journal, July 10.

One of our brave soldierboys was over to Leavenworth at the Sabbath School picnic, and the heat being excessive, imbibed the liquid extract of corn sufficiently to feel extremely communicative and good-natured. Meeting Gen. SHERIDAN, who was walking beneath the shade around the fort, he accosted him, slapping him on the shoulder, "Hallo, General! I used to be one of your soldiers, and now, Little Phil., I want you to go down to the picnic with the boys; we are all here." The General, seeing the earnestness of the soldier, and that he was "in the spirit" on the Sabbath School picnic day, good-naturedly overlooked his enthusiasm and went down with the "boys," and enjoyed the pleasant picnic very much.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—From a source entitled to every credit, we learn that on Monday last an unfortunate difficulty took place in the town of Walterboro', between two young gentlemen, Messrs. W. H. BELLINGER and CLARENCE FISHBURNE. The immediate contest was brought about by one of the parties approaching the other in quite a menacing attitude. Mr. BELLINGER, we learn, while standing on the defensive, fired and wounded Mr. FISHBURNE, who was approaching him. The shot took effect in the region of the throat. The parties then closed and continued firing their revolvers. Mr. FISHBURNE received two shots in close proximity to the knee, one regarded as dangerous. Mr. BELLINGER received one of his adversary's shots below the collar bone, the ball taking a downward course. The exact extent of this wound had not been ascertained when our informant left the neighborhood.—*Charleston Courier, July 17.*

THE ASHBURN MURDER.

Reported Severe Treatment of a Prisoner at Fort Pulaski—His Affidavit.

The Georgia papers publish the following statement, purporting to be sworn to by JOHN STRAPLER:

Muscogee County, State of Georgia.—JOHN STRAPLER, being duly sworn, says, on the 14th of May, 1868, he was driving a wagon in the peaceful pursuit of his business, when a United States soldier came up to him, and seized him, leaving his wagon and horses in the street without anybody in charge but a boy, whom he (STRAPLER) induced to mind them while he was under arrest. He was then taken to the military guard house in Columbus, detained there about one hour, and then carried under guard to the Muscogee depot, and taken thence to Savannah, in company with JOHN WELLS, JAMES BARBER and WADE STEVENS. Remained at Savannah in the guard house about an hour and a half.

We were taken thence to the steamer and carried to Fort Pulaski, and after some delay we were carried in, one at a time. Deponent was carried to a cell and there confined. After being in the cell about an hour and a half, WHITLEY, a Government detective, (the same man who has since frequently visited us at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta,) and Capt. COOK, who commands at Fort Pulaski, came to the cell and unlocked it, and made deponent come to the door, when Capt. COOK directed his Orderly to search thoroughly the person and pockets of the deponent. WHITLEY and Capt. COOK then spoke together, and Capt. COOK ordered the barber sent for to shave deponent's head in one hour! Deponent was then put back in cell. In about an hour he was brought out and blindfolded, carried down into a room, seated in a chair, and the bandage taken from his eyes. Then he was asked by WHITLEY "if he ever was discoursed by a minister before he was put through," and he said he had an order from Gen. MEADE "to put him through," and then asked Capt. COOK to allow him a little while before he put deponent through, to which Capt. COOK replied he would not do it. WHITLEY insisted, and at last Capt. COOK consented to give WHITLEY fifteen minutes by his watch "to put deponent through."

When the bandage was taken from deponent's eyes, he saw a soldier standing near a brass cannon, with a string from the cannon to his hand, and wherever deponent turned the cannon was ranged upon him. Deponent's head was then lathered with two scrubbing brushes, and there were two or three razors lying on the table; deponent was made to stand up and be measured against the wall; during this time he was asked by WHITLEY if he knew, or had ever heard the people say, anything about the Ashburn murder. He said he did not know anything, and had not heard anything about it. WHITLEY replied, "You need not tell me a lie; the rebels have been posting you, but it is no use."

WHITLEY then gave deponent till the next day to consult and study and see if it would not bring some good. Deponent was then put back in his cell, and there remained in solitary confinement, never seeing WHITLEY again for four or five days, when he came there, took him out of his cell, carried him to another part of the Fort and showed the "sweat-box," and told him if he didn't up and tell all he knowed about it, he would put deponent in that sweat-box and keep him there thirty days. Deponent told him he didn't know nothing and couldn't tell anything without it was a lie; but he must tell him all he knew. He then put deponent in the sweat-box, which is a closet in the walls of the Fort, a little wider than deponent's body, the door closes within three or four inches of his breast, the only air admitted is through a few auger holes in the door. He was left in this condition under the belief that he was to remain there thirty days, unless he told about the Ashburn murder. He remained in this position about thirty-three hours, when Mr. REED and Capt. COOK came and took him out. WHITLEY came up and said he allowed they had taken deponent out too soon, and he would have deponent back unless he told what he knew.

When deponent was taken out his limbs were swollen and painful, and to this day he suffers from the confinement. He was then turned loose and allowed to walk about the fort, where he remained until the 9th of June; he was then put under guard and carried to Atlanta. During all this time he was strictly forbidden to talk to any one. About the 10th of June he was put in McPherson Barracks, where he was very well treated, except that he was under orders not to talk to any one without permission. On Saturday, the 11th of July, in the afternoon, WHITLEY came to deponent and other colored persons who had been detained in prison, and told us to go to Major SMYTHE's office. When he got there Major SMYTHE gave him an order for $146, which he supposed was for witness fees and transportation. Deponent further says that he was never used as a witness, and never knew anything to witness about. Deponent further says that STEPHENS and BARBER both knew that he had been put in the sweat-box, and how he had been treated.

his
JOHN x STRAPLER.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, 13th July, 1868.
JOHN KING, Notary Public.

OBITUARY.

Moses Y. Beach.

MOSES YALE BEACH died suddenly Sunday morning at Wallingford, Conn., where he was born, Jan. 7, 1800. His father was a plain farmer, and gave him an ordinary education. In 1814 he was apprenticed to a cabinetmaker in Hartford, Conn., whom he served for four years, and then, purchasing his freedom, went into the cabinet business on his own account at Northampton, Mass. He was unsuccessful in this business, gave it up, and removed to Springfield. Here, while casting around for employment, he conceived the idea of making a gunpowder engine for propelling balloons. His efforts in this direction were unsuccessful, and turning his attention next to the steam navigation of the Connecticut River, between Hartford and Springfield, he devised a plan for taking a steamer over the falls at Enfield, but not having sufficient means to make the necessary experiments, he was compelled to forego his efforts. His idea was, however, afterward carried out by other parties with success. He next devoted his attention to the invention of a rag-cutting machine, which has since come into general use. Mr. BEACH, however, never received a dollar from his invention. It is said that he revealed his idea to others before he obtained a patent, and thus lost the fruits of his investigations. He removed to Ulster County, New-York, and obtained an interest in a large paper mill. For six years he made money, and at the end of that period was a wealthy man, but he imprudently embarked in hazardous speculation, and at the end of the seventh year had lost his entire fortune. In the meantime he had married the sister of Mr. DAY, proprietor of the New-York *Sun*, then a very small newspaper, both in the size of its sheet and in its circulation. In 1835 Mr. BEACH removed to this City, and becoming connected with his brother-in-law in the management of the *Sun*, soon made that paper a fortune in itself. Afterward he assumed the entire control of the journal, and it continued to prosper until, in 1857, he retired from business. Meantime he engaged successfully in many financial enterprises, and he soon became wealthier than he had been before. During the war with Mexico Mr. BEACH was sent to that country by the Government for the purpose of negotiating a peace, but did not accomplish that object, on account of some perfidy on the part of the Mexicans. After retiring from business, Mr. BEACH returned to his native town, Wallingford, and has resided there ever since. He was the founder of the Associated Press, and continued until his last hour to be interested in its success. Meantime, by many acts of liberality and public spirit, he endeared himself to his fellow-townsmen, by whom his loss is deeply felt. Although not himself a professor of religion, he contributed largely to the support of the schools of the various denominations in his native place and in the vicinity. A few years ago he was stricken with paralysis, and has since been a constant sufferer. It was by this disease that he was finally carried off in the 69th year of his age. He was twice married, and leaves five sons, MOSES S., HENRY, ALFRED, JOSEPH and WILLIAM, and one daughter. His ability, kind disposition and generous liberality caused him to be admired and loved wherever he was known.

Emanuel Leutze.

LEUTZE, the well-known artist, who died at Washington at 9 o'clock last Saturday evening, of congestion of the brain, was born in Gmünd, Würtemberg, May 24, 1816. His disease is supposed to have been superinduced by too close application in the warm weather. His parents brought him to this country when he was an infant, settling in Philadelphia, where his youth was spent. He early manifested a taste for art, and especially attracted attention after years of study, by the exhibition of a painting of an Indian gazing at the setting sun. Speedily attaining means by his art, he returned to Germany in 1841, and there made rapid progress as a pupil of LESSING, of Dusseldorf. During the first year of his residence abroad he painted his picture entitled "Columbus Before the High Council at Salamanca," which attracted great attention in the collection of the Dusseldorf Art Union, by which association it had been purchased. The medal of the Brussels Art Exhibition was afterward conferred on him for his work representing COLUMBUS in chains, which subsequently passed into the hands of the New-York Art Union. During the ensuing years the artist studied sedulously at Munich, Venice and Rome, producing his famous pictures "Columbus Before the Queen" and "The Landing of the Norsemen in America." Returning to Dusseldorf he married a German lady, and devoted himself earnestly to his profession. In 1859 he returned to the United States, but meantime had added greatly to his fame by the production of the following works of art: "The Court of Queen Elizabeth," "Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn," "Cromwell and His Daughter," "The Iconoclast," "Washington at Monmouth," "News from Lexington," "Washington Crossing the Delaware," "Sergeant Jasper," "Washington at the Battle of Mongahela" and "Washington at Princeton." Since his return to this country Mr. LEUTZE has resided at Washington. He has been recently engaged in executing paintings in fresco upon the panels of the Chambers of the two Houses of Congress and through other parts of the Capitol. His remains are deposited in one of the vaults of the Congressional Cemetery, awaiting final interment.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Laurens-Street Homicide—Inquest by the Coroner.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Prince-street Police Station in the case of ELLEN MAY, colored, aged 30 years, who died on the 14th inst., at No. 43 Laurens-street, in consequence of violence administered by THOMAS JOHNSON, colored, of No. 27 Laurens-street, as already reported in the TIMES. The following is an abstract of the evidence elicited:

Richard Thompson, of No. 42 Laurens-street, testified: On the 14th of July, about 11:20 o'clock P. M., I was standing in front of my door, when a young woman named Lucy Jones came out of the alley and asked if I had seen a policeman lately; I told her an officer had just gone down the street toward Grand-street; she followed him, and the prisoner's sister came out and told Johnson she would have him arrested; he struck the coal-box violently with his fist, and said the first black bitch that came out of the alley he would kill; the deceased, Ellen May, then came out of the alley, when he caught her by the bosom of her dress and struck her twice over the stomach. Ellen said: "Why do you strike a poor woman that has never done you any harm, like that?" I went toward the prisoner and he ran away; deceased caught hold of him and shouted "murder," and as he attempted to escape from her grasp he flung her over two logs that were lying in the gutter; she fell down and the prisoner kicked her before she could get up; I helped her up and across the street, and she sat down on a stoop; Officer Hudson then arrested the prisoner and wished deceased to come to the station house and make a charge against him, but she was unable to do so; I and some others helped her to her room, and her sister and myself went to a drug-store for medicine, but before we got back Mrs. May was dead.

Nellie Thomas, of No. 43 Laurens-street, and prisoner's sister, testified: On the night of the 14th inst. a young man named Charley Anderson called me to him and snatched my handkerchief, and I took his hat; the prisoner then took hold of me and wanted to know how I would feel if I got a mash in the snoot; he then pushed me up the alley, and I went into deceased's house; the prisoner followed me and threatened me; I told him if he did anything I would call a policeman; I went out and he followed me and struck me, and chased me into another woman's room.

Lavinia Murray, of No. 45 Laurens-street, heard the quarreling, and saw the prisoner strike the deceased twice. Louisa Reed corroborated Nellie Thomas' testimony, and added that she saw deceased pulled across the street by the prisoner.

J. C. Morton, M. D., testified: I made a *post-mortem* examination on the body of deceased, Ellen May, on the 15th inst.; I found no external marks of injury; in the abdominal cavity I found about a pint of clear serum; the organs were all in a healthy condition; within the thorax there was found nearly one quart of serum in each pluval cavity; the lungs were healthy; the heart was next examined; the mitral valve was much thickened, the aortic valves being very much contracted and insufficient; the cause of death was, in my opinion, organic disease of the heart and chronic pleurisy with effusion.

The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the medical theory, and added that in their opinion death had been hastened by the assault committed upon deceased by the prisoner. The Coroner, therefore, held JOHNSON to await the action of the Grand Jury and committed him to the Tombs. Counsel for the prisoner announced his intention to make a motion in the Supreme Court for the discharge of the accused on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the evidence.

The North River Excursion Disaster—A Warrant Issued for the Arrest of the Steamboat Captain.

Coroner FLYNN made some further progress yesterday in his investigation relative to the drowning of Officer HENRY CORLETT and JANE BELL, at the excursion on the North River on the 13th inst. Owing to the continued absence of important witnesses, the inquest could not be resumed, though the Coroner took the statement of Sergt. JOHN H. MCCULLOUGH, of the Twentieth Precinct, which was as follows:

On the 13th inst. I was on board the excursion steamer *Seth Low*, opposite One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, North River; there was a large party of excursionists on board two barges attached to the steamer; the Captain of the *Seth Low* wished to land passengers at the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, when he backed the steamer up to the barges while in the centre of the stream; while the passengers were being transferred from the barges to the steamboat, there was a cry of a man overboard; a rush was made by passengers to see the man overboard, when the side rails gave way and about twelve persons were precipitated into the water; I immediately ran to the Captain of the steamboat *Seth Low* and told him that there were twelve or fourteen persons overboard, and implored him to turn back and render assistance; he replied, "Let them drown and be d——d;" I ran to the stern of the boat and came back to the steamboat Captain and told him there were two police officers overboard; he replied, "Let them drown; all the policemen in New-York ought to drown, for they are thieves;" the Captain was, in my opinion, under the influence of liquor at the time.

Roundsman Charles M. Canbet, of the Twentieth Precinct, testified: On the 13th inst. I was on board the steamboat *Seth Low* from Dudley's Grove; when opposite One Hundred and Fifty-second-street the Captain stopped the barges and backed in the steamer alongside one of the barges and took off passengers who intended to land there; Officer Corlett got on the steamer from the barge, and as the steamer started he went back again; as soon as he reached the barge, the steamer started, and a cry was raised that a policeman was overboard; I was standing on the upper deck of the steamer at the time looking toward the barge, when the passengers on the barge rushed to the side, and the gangway gate gave way, and a dozen people were precipitated into the water; Sergt. McCullough then informed the steamboat Captain of the fact, adding that they will probably drown if assistance was not rendered; the Sergeant returned and told me that the Captain said, "Let them drown and be d——d;" the steamboat being only a short distance from the barge at the time, I told the Captain about a policeman had been drowned, and he said, "I am glad of it, they ought to be drowned, they are nothing but a parcel of thieves;" I had no further words with him.

Several other witnesses will be probably examined to-day at the Coroner's office. Mr. JOHN BLAKE, of Grand-street, Brooklyn, was on board one of the barges and saw the policeman fall overboard as he attempted to leap on board the steamer. Two ladies and a gentleman who refused their names to Sergt. MCCULLOUGH on the steamer, merely adding that they lived in Twenty-sixth-street, are requested by the Coroner to call at the office this morning at 10 o'clock and give testimony in the case.

Coroner FLYNN issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of the steamboat Captain, whose name is as yet unknown, and he will be arraigned to-day.

The Eleventh-Street Drug Poisoning Case.

DRS. JOHN BEACH, THOMAS C. FINNELL and others visited No. 75 West Eleventh-street yesterday, and made a *post-mortem* examination of the remains of JOHN SPICER, who died, as is supposed, from the effects of strychnine contained in a seidlitz powder purchased at the drug store of J. B. FREESE, No. 179 Sixth-avenue. The physicians found traces of violent internal hemorrhage, sufficient to have caused death, but they could not ascertain whether it was the primary or remote cause. They state that death may have been caused by convulsions, resulting from the action of the poison. They could not say yesterday whether any strychnine had been taken by deceased or not, and it is proposed to analyze the contents of the stomach. Dr. BARTLETT was present at the examination, and described the symptoms of his patient as similar to those of a person suffering from the effects of poison, adding that the remains of the powder taken by deceased had a bitter taste.

Both JOSEPH SIMMONS, the drug clerk, and his employer, are confident that the result of the inquest will show that there was no strychnine in any of the powders sold by them. It is but right that these gentlemen should have the benefit of the doubt already raised as to the cause of death, more especially as grave rumors were afloat yesterday to the effect that Mr. SPICER had committed suicide in consequence of low spirits. The true facts in the case will probably be elicited at the inquest to be held by Coroner ROLLINS, though no date has yet been fixed for. The deceased was 50 years of age and a native of New-York.

The Views of a Western Editor—Address To-Day at the Produce Exchange.

Mr. MYRON COLONEY, the commercial editor of the St. Louis *Democrat*, who has been engaged for more than a week in looking after the interests of his city here in relation to increasing, if possible, the facilities for shipping grain from St. Louis to New-York, in bulk, down the Mississippi River and thence via New-Orleans, has been invited to address the members of the Produce Exchange here in reference to the desires of St. Louis in this matter. He has consented to do so, and has fixed upon to-day, at 1 o'clock, as the time. From the long experience Mr. COLONEY has had in bringing forward this enterprise, it is reasonable to suppose he is well informed in relation to it, and will be able to state many new and interesting facts about the growth of the two great valleys of the West, viz:

the Mississippi and the Missouri Valleys, and it is quite likely that many things interesting to the Emigrant Bureau may be gleaned from his remarks.

Meeting of Master Masons.

The master masons continued yesterday their series of meetings at No. 51 Liberty-street. Mr. Ross observed that the owners of buildings now at a stand still on account of the bricklayers' strike were patiently awaiting its close, feeling if the strike for eight hours as a day's work became successful, it would be imitated by all other trades, to the serious detriment of capital. Mr. John C. Sayres said he had met a number of journeymen who said that they were unable longer to obtain funds from their society, and if money was not forthcoming for their support before Wednesday next, they would go to work at ten hours a day. He himself was now obtaining the men he needed. The following firms also reported themselves as doing so: Dollinger & Platt, L. Scudder, John Schaffler, Disbrow & Whitfield, with Messrs. Bolk, Poerschke and French, of Brooklyn. The latter said he formed a little society in connection with three other master masons in Brooklyn, and had no trouble in that city in procuring all the men needed at ten hours, but was anxious that the strike of the bricklayers here should not be successful, as it would involve the same state of things in Brooklyn. Messrs. Corcoran, McLane, Sidman and Rhor were reported as employing all the ten-hour men they required.

Mr. Orr expressed himself as surprised and pleased that the master masons had resisted so well the demands of the journeymen. He had not expected it. Mr. Boch objected to the frequent meetings lately held, of two and three times a week. He thought that it gave employers the appearance of being anxious respecting their success, and proposed an adjournment of an entire week, until Monday next. This was almost unanimously voted down and an adjournment took place until to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Mr. Coman in the chair.

Nothing but routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned for one week.

Board of Councilmen.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Moneghan in the chair.

A remonstrance against the paving of East Thirty-street was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Three petitions for payment for property taken by the City for the widening of Church-street were received and referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

Resolutions were adopted directing the various Departments of the City Government to report all the resolutions received by the Departments from the old Board of Councilmen since Jan. 1, 1868, and also what action has been taken thereon.

The President of the Board then announced the following Standing Committees of the Board for 1868:
Arts and Sciences—Murphy, Kenney and Mack.
Assessments—O'Brien, Odell and Gibney.
Belgian Pavement—Cunningham, Calkins, Reynolds, Feltner and Hart.
Croton Aqueduct—Mack, Brucks and Daly.
Donations and Charities—Brucks, Odell and Calkins.
Ferries—Piggott, Hampson and Thompson.
Finance—Canary, Cunningham and Scammon.
Lamps and Gas—Reynolds, Thompson and Calkins.
Lands and Places—Stacom, Murphy and Feltner.
Law Department—Hoffman, Kenney and O'Brien.
Markets—Feltner, O'Brien and Kenney.
National Affairs—Fay, Thompson, Odell, Daly and Reynolds.
Ordinances—Piggott, Reilly and Brucks.
Printing and Advertising—Scannell, Odell, Hampson.
Public Health—Kenney, Hart and Mack.
Public Buildings—Calkins, Welch and Mack.
Roads—Galligan, Canary, Hampson.
Railroads—Hampson, Brucks, Gibney, Scannell and O'Brien.
Repairs and Supplies—Welch, Fay, Thompson, Daly and Piggott.
Salaries and Offices—Thompson, Reilly and Canary.
Sewers—Gibney, Reynolds, Stacom.
Street Openings—Cunningham, Welch and Hart.
Wharves, Piers and Slips—Murphy, Stacom, Galligan, Kelly and Brucks.
Joint Committee on Accounts—Reilly, Welch and Murphy.
Streets—Piggott, Hampson and Reilly.

The Board then adjourned to Monday, 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

Our Wharves, Piers and Slips.

The Aldermanic Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips met at noon yesterday, Messrs. Conner and McGrath being present.

Mr. Smith appeared before the Committee to advocate and explain his system of preserving wood from decay. Mr. Smith explained that the wood is inclosed in an iron cylinder, filled with a peculiar preparation, which enters the pores of the wood and renders it almost indestructible. He had found from observation that the wood of our piers lasts about eight years. If treated by his method the piers will last three or four times as long. Climatic influences, which will soften and eat away the hardest iron, would have but little effect on wood prepared in the manner he indicated.

A member of the Committee desired to know how much it would cost to apply this process to our piers. Mr. Smith was understood so say that it would cost about $4,500 to apply it to a pier of 300 piles.

After some further explanation, the Committee desired Mr. Smith to make an estimate of the cost of applying his process to our piers, and to submit it to them.

The Committee then adjourned.

Reception of Colored Grammar School No. 1.

Colored Grammar School No. 1, at No. 135 Mulberry-street, closed its session yesterday by a series of exercises by both its male and female pupils. The principal of the male department is Mr. John Peterson, colored; that of the female department, Miss Eliza Gwynne, white. Compositions were read, recitations and dialogues were delivered as in white schools, and a variety of solos, duets and choruses were sung. A few boys went through an infantry drill, and several girls exercised and attitudinized with dumb-bells. Among the visitors was Miss Susan B. Anthony. The school pursues the same studies as the schools for whites, and the pupils show an equal proficiency. It is worth noting that the best scholars are by no means generally those possessing the most white blood. Children of the full African type are often at the head of classes.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

"Three-Card Monte."—Edward A. King, is 23 years of age, a resident of Canada, and a recent visitor to New York. He made the acquaintance of one Joseph Wallace on the 11th inst., in Broadway, and, as the fellow had a plausible way with him, King was induced to accompany his new friend to the Broadway Garden, near Spring-street, where they were soon joined by two of Wallace's friends. After drinking together, one of these new men produced some cards and went through the legerdemain game known as "three-card monte." By means of a little persuasion, King was induced to bet on the game, and soon lost $50, despite his belief that he could tell the winning card by a certain mark. Wallace and King then left the garden, and the latter discovered that he had paid the stakeholder $75 in good Canadian money instead of $50 in greenbacks, so he went back to have the mistake rectified, but the men were gone. Detective Kealy, of the Eighth Ward, succeeded in arresting Wallace on Saturday, and arraigned him before Justice Dodge yesterday. Wallace then offered King $25 to settle the matter, which was instantly refused, and the prisoner was locked up for trial.

Heavy Forgery by Boys.—Wm. H. Riley and Charles Lewis, both boys of tender age, were arrested yesterday by Detectives Riker and Woolridge, of the Sixth Ward, on a charge of forgery. Young Riley was formerly an errand boy in the employ of Messrs. Brady R. Hard & Co., of No. 34 Beekman-street, and it is alleged that he opened a letter on the 29th ult., sent by one of the firm from another State, and took therefrom a draft drawn by the Smith Paper Company, for $1,742 61 in favor of the New-York firm. Riley gave the draft to Lewis after he had indorsed it with the name of the firm, and the latter took it to Messrs. Harper Bros., on whom the draft was drawn, and received a check for the amount on the Manhattan Company's Bank. The check was duly cashed by the young scamps and they absconded with the proceeds, and it was not until they had spent the greater portion of their plunder that they deigned to return, and were arrested. They were arraigned before Justice Dowling yesterday and confessed their guilt, so they were held for trial.

A Conscience-Stricken Thief.—Wm. Hall, formerly a bartender in the notorious house of ill-fame No. 12 Greene-street, known as "Laura's," was arraigned before Justice Dodge yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Court, on a charge of stealing $350 in bank notes, the property of the proprietress, Caroline Newberry. It appears that the larceny was committed some time ago, and Hall has been absent from the City ever since. The theft of the money weighed on his mind to such an extent that he returned to New-York on Saturday and confessed his guilt to Caroline, saying that he had been induced to commit the crime by others while he was intoxicated. Hall then surrendered himself to Officer Stephenson, of the Eighth Ward. The magistrate held him for trial.

Award of Contracts.—The Croton Aqueduct Department yesterday awarded the following contracts: For laying crosswalks at the intersection of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and Fifth-avenue, to S. D. Seaman for $485 50; time, five days. For laying crosswalks across West-street, from southerly side of Morris-street to Pier No. 4, to Matthew Murray, at $542 50; time, five days. For laying crosswalks across Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, at the intersection of Fourth-avenue, to S. D. Seaman for $700; time, eight days. For laying a crosswalk at the intersection of Cottage-place and West Houston-street, one bid was received from Matthew Murray, but not being in form, no award was made.

Assaulting Police Officers.—Officer John Jaques, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police, was assaulted on Sunday evening, while on post, by Patrick O'Connor, who pushed him against a lamp post, knocked him down and then kicked him. O'Connor was finally arrested and arraigned before Alderman Coman at the tombs yesterday, when he was committed for trial. James and John Foley also assaulted Officer Mooney, of the Sixth Ward, on the same evening, when they knocked him down and beat him. When arraigned before the Alderman the prisoners were held for trial.

Suicide by a German.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Flynn, at No. 330 Seventh-avenue, over the remains of Frederick Schmidt, a German, aged 50, who destroyed his own life by hanging himself. It appeared from the evidence adduced that deceased had boarded with Mrs. Catharine Haug, at the above number, for nearly twelve months. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning he came down stairs and drank some coffee, going back to his own room. About an hour after he was discovered suspended to a nail in the wall. No motive could be assigned for the act.

Larceny of Jewelry by a School-boy.—Michael Reynolds, of No. 54 Prince-street, lost a gold watch and chain, two diamond rings, and a few gold coins, valued in all at $220, which were taken from his house a few days ago. Suspicion fell upon Edward Flood, living next door, and 15 years of age, when he was arrested by Officer Mulligan, of the Fourteenth Precinct. The boy confessed his guilt and gave up the plunder. When brought before Alderman Coman he was locked up for trial.

Siege and Relief of Lucknow.—A lecture on this subject will be delivered this evening, in the Jane-street Presbyterian Church, (near Hudson-street,) by Mr. M. H. Pogson, late of Her Majesty's Ninth Lancers, who was himself a member of the garrison. The true story of Jessie Brown, by an eye-witness, will certainly interest not only our Scottish citizens, but also Americans.

Board of Audit.—At the session of this Board yesterday, a small claim of $50 was heard and decision reserved. The Board has got through with the calendar, and are now calling it the second time. All cases are called peremptorily, and unless answered to will have to take their chance of being heard before the Board expires, which will be on the 1st of September next.

Opening of the South-Side Railroad, L. I.—This road was opened to travel on Saturday last, and trains are now running through from New-York to Islip. The cars will leave for the present as follows: Roosevelt and Grand-street ferries, New-York, at 9:05 A. M., for all stations; 3:40 P. M. express connecting with steamboat for Fire Island; 4:50 P. M. for all stations.

Fire in Seventh-street.—At 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the stable of Kauffmann & Munez, in rear of No. 221 East Seventh-street, resulting in its complete destruction. Two of the horses were also burned. Total loss $1,200, partially covered by an insurance of $600 in the Baltic on the horses.

Brief Police Items.—Thomas McGrath, of the corner of Beekman and William streets, was picked up in a fit and taken home....Felix Murphy, aged 21, was found sick in Twenty-seventh-street, near First-avenue, and taken to Bellevue Hospital....Silas Ryer was prostrated in Yonkers by the heat on Sunday....John Mane was prostrated by the heat on Sunday evening at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue. Taken to Bellevue Hospital....Ann Connolly, aged 15 of Sixtieth-street and Sixth-avenue, fell into a cellar near there, and sustained severe injuries....Mr. Christian Koehler, of No. 250 West Thirty-second-street, reported on Sunday evening at the Twentieth Police Precinct that his wife was ill with the cholera....Daniel Carney and Zacharie Bethell, colored men employed in the Metropolitan, quarrelled yesterday, and Bethell sustained a severe stab-wound on the shoulder. Carney escaped arrest....John Connor, aged 23, was stabbed in the arm by an unknown man, during a quarrel in Water-street, on Sunday night....Timothy Tehan, of No. 496 Pearl-street, was seriously injured by being crushed between two trucks in Washington Market yesterday, and sent to Bellevue Hospital....Mrs. Sarah Ambrose, of No. 334 West Twenty-sixth-street, attempted suicide yesterday by leaping from the Hoboken ferry-boat, when in the middle of the North River. She was rescued by the boat hands and taken home....Denis Monahan, aged 8 years, of No. 243 Cherry-street, was drowned yesterday while bathing at Pier No. 43 East River. The body was not recovered.

Minor Coroner's Cases.—The body of E. A. Hall was picked up yesterday morning in the yard of his late residence, No. 202 West Twentieth-street. As deceased had only his night clothing on it is supposed he was asleep on the roof and rolled off. Mr. Hall was an American, 26 years of age, and a telegraph operator....August Schroeder, a German, aged 59, was found dead in bed at No. 4 Centre Market-place, at an early hour yesterday morning....Micheal O'Rourke died suddenly yesterday morning at his residence, corner of Sixty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue....Wm. E. Cook, a merchant, died suddenly yesterday morning in his store at No. 62 Walker-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Fearful Mortality Statistics.—The death record of Brooklyn for the past week is in awful contrast with the previous weeks, having reached the number of 412, a fact which shows that cholera infantum made terrible ravages among the children of the city, for that is the direction in which death does its heaviest work in the hot months of Summer. There were 296 deaths of children under ten years of age, and of these 222 were under one year and 55 under two years of age. There were 172 deaths from cholera infantum, whooping cough 7, scarlet fever 9, diarrhœa 30, convulsions 30, consumption 24, marasmus 13, disease of the brain 18, sun-stroke 28. The deaths in the respective wards were as follows:

Wards.	Deaths.	Wards.	Deaths.
I	6	XI	25
II	5	XII	30
III	5	XIII	17
IV	9	XIV	27
V	25	XV	13
VI	32	XVI	47
VII	20	XVII	12
VIII	19	XVIII	12
IX	35	XIX	13
X	39	XX	21
		Total	412

The Streets of Brooklyn.—The streets of Brooklyn are in such bad order that in riding on the railroads one almost thinks of a trip across the Rocky Mountains on an ice cart. Mayor Kalbfleisch has taken notice of this, and yesterday sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen calling attention to the bad condition of the streets, although contracts had been made for the repairing of the same in many of the wards. The railroad companies appeared to be under the impression that it was not their duty to keep the streets in repair between their tracks, and stones had been so thoroughly run into the ground that it seemed as if the streets would never be repaired.

Who Leaves the Dirt on the Streets?—This question was answered by Street Commissioner Furey in a communication to the Aldermen yesterday, in which he complained of contractors leaving large quantities of dirt and stone on the streets in various parts of the city, and especially in Atlantic-street, where the Water Commissioners were laying the four-feet water pipes. It was resolved that if the contractors did not remove the dirt and stones referred to in five days, the Street Commissioner should do it and charge the same to the contractors.

A Friendly Transaction.—It is curious what a profound interest friends do take in the contents of well-lined pockets—occasionally. Francis Gallagher, residing at the corner of Atlantic-street and Columbia, fell into such a train of thought on Sunday morning after leaving some friends whom he had met at the corner of the street and discovering that he had lost his wallet containing $250. Gallagher may well say, "Save us from our friends."

Important but Rather Late Discovery.—Mr. Furey, the Street Commissioner of Brooklyn, yesterday informed the Common Council that somehow or other his books showed an apparent deficit of $5,000, owing to the fact that a number of bills had been paid without having been certified in his department. The Committee on Finance undertook to unravel the difficulty.

The Mary Ann Dean Case.—The case of Mrs. John Dean against Moses S. Beach is to have another trial. Judge Thompson, of the City Court, yesterday decided in favor of granting a new trial. The counsel for Mr. Beach announced their readiness to fight Mrs. Dean on her own chosen ground.

Unproductive Public Property.—Mayor Kalbfliesch thinks that city property, such as unoccupied station houses, and some real estate in Hampden-street, might be turned to good account for the benefit of the city, and he so informed the Aldermen yesterday, who referred the matter to the Committee on Lands and Places.

To Cartmen.—Hereafter, as heretofore, by the action of the Brooklyn Common Council, all cartmen are to own their own carts, and no cartman more than one.

NEW-JERSEY.

Sunday's Storm in Newark and Vicinity.—The storm of Sunday last was most severe in various parts of Essex County. Rain poured down in torrents, and the lightning played incessantly for over an hour. The streets of Newark City were flooded, and those who resided in the neighborhood of High, Washington and Plane streets, suffered great inconvenience in consequence of flooded basements, cellars and yards. On Bank-street the water presented a level surface across from stoop to stoop, and Railroad-avenue was flooded to the depth of several feet. In many places the sewers were insufficient, the result of which was to render impassable Kinney and Church streets, and filling all the cellars in that locality. Parties doing business in that vicinity lost their whole stock, several barely escaping with their lives. Property owners are indignant at the carelessness manifested by the proper authorities in not cleaning the sewers, and several actions are about to be instituted against the City by persons who allege that the loss to their stock was caused by this negligence. In Roseville and East Orange the streets were converted into rivers, and a few houses were struck by lightning, but no serious injury done. In the Third Ward of Newark the lightning struck a tree and split it in two; and at Livingston the electric fluid set fire to a barn containing two horses, six tons of hay, and some farming implements, all of which were destroyed—loss estimated at $1,000.

Supposed Case of Suicide.—The body of an unknown man was found yesterday under a tree in the Elysian Fields, near the Weehauken road. The deceased was respectably clad; had on gray cloth pants, white shirt, cloth coat and vest, and wore a Kossuth hat. He appeared to have been a man about thirty years of age, was slim, five feet six inches in height, had black hair and side whiskers. By his side were a two-ounce phial containing a few drops of laudanum, and a pint bottle that had contained liquor. On his person three business cards were found. On one side they had printed "Lang & Clarkson, flour merchants, No. 4 Front-street, N. Y.," and on the obverse of two of the cards there was written the word "despair;" while on the other card there were the words, "Mr. Lang, credit the money that is in my trunk to my boy." Coroner White summoned a jury, and ordered a *post mortem* examination of the body. The jury having been sworn, they were discharged until Wednesday, when the inquest will be resumed. The body is under the charge of Mr. Parslow, undertaker, No. 103 Washington-street, Hoboken.

Hoboken Police Court.—There were ten arrests by the Police in Hoboken during Saturday afternoon and evening. David Mack, of Hoboken, was arrested at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, charged with assaulting and attempting to violate the person of Althea Butler, a disreputable New-York character. Upon the prisoner being arraigned before Recorder Pope, the complainant did not desire to appear at Court as a witness, and Mack was accordingly discharged on the payment of $10 for disorderly conduct.....Two brothers, John and James McKellan, who claimed to be masters of arts and sciences, but who were evidently laborers, were fined $10 each for drunkenness, disorderly conduct and resisting the officers.....Several of the other prisoners were fined $10 each.

Jersey City Police Courts.—The Police made seventeen arrests in Jersey City on Sunday afternoon and night. In the Recorder's Court yesterday morning five youths were brought up and fined for violating a city ordinance by bathing within the city limits, and were fined $5 each. The funds might very properly be devoted toward the erection of free bathing-houses.....Abraham Past, Thomas J. Blaney and Thomas McMurray were held to bail for trial on a charge of riotous conduct at the corner of Newark-avenue and Grove-street on Sunday evening, at which time a man was set upon and badly beaten.

Confidence Games.—A gentlemanly-looking young fellow familiarly accosted, on Saturday last, a well-known citizen of Newark, and requested the loan of $30 for a few days, at the same time giving as security a gold watch, which he said was worth $250. The money was loaned, but an examination of the watch showed that it was not worth $5. Immediately the benevolent gentleman went to the alleged boarding-house of his borrowing friend, but there he discovered he was the victim of a swindler. On the same day, a young gentleman engaged board in a house in Broad-street, Newark, and represented himself as a Doctor. He subsequently decamped with a suit of clothes valued at $60.

Newark Mortuary Reports.—During the past week the number of interments at Newark was two-thirds larger than that of the preceding week, and greatly in excess of the corresponding period last year. The average number of deaths is 40, whereas for the week ended there have been 105, of which 24 have been sun-stroke cases. On Saturday a German named Lighthausen was sun-struck and died shortly afterward.

The Knife.—On Sunday evening, Wm. McCormick entered Schultz' saloon, South Orange-avenue, Newark, and, it is alleged, robbed the money drawer. Schultz immediately charged McCormick with the robbery, which the latter denied, and drew a knife, whereupon the saloon keeper knocked him down and gave him a severe beating with a club. The affair will be investigated.

Case of Starvation at Orange.—A female, wife of an unfeeling brute, who refused to work because he "did not get pay enough," died of starvation, last week, at Orange. She had not eaten anything for five days. She addressed a note to some friends asking food, but when succor finally came was beyond help. Before her death she had given birth to a child.

Felony.—Austin Conway, a clerk in the employment of Ward & Issler, No. 354 Broad-street, Newark, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having stolen from his employers goods to the value of $150. The property was found in his house. John Morris was arrested on a charge of complicity with Conway.

Fire.—The spontaneous combustion of some rags caused a fire yesterday in the house of No. 126 Lock-street, owned and occupied by Edward Welsh. Damage only $100.

Fell Dead.—Christian Heiserman, a baker, dropped dead yesterday while at work at No. 459 Washington-street, Newark. He died of disease of the heart.

Drowned.—George Lochs, aged 15, was drowned Sunday afternoon while bathing in Branch Brook, Newark.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardoza, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

No.
45—Havemeyer, &c. vs. Hanraun et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

A new calendar will be made for October next. Notes of issue must be filed by Aug. 1.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Motions will be heard at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

No Court will be held on Saturday. Motions noticed for that day will be heard on Monday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M. Non-jury Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
1805	Roberts vs. Howe.	1980	Sterling vs. Smith.
—	Nosser vs. Hubner.	1988	Clinton vs. M. G. L. Co.
—	Fitch vs. Rosenstein.	1987	Gunson vs. M. G. L. Co.
1808	Openheim vs. Goldsmith.	1886	Hahn vs. Larenz.
1843	Schmidt vs. Trabert.	—	Ten Eyck vs. M. J. Co.
1970	Bixby vs. Bennet.	—	Muller vs. Holden.
1863	Fleischl vs. Bernhardt.	1990	Bown vs. Cuff.
1972	Seeberger vs. Bridgett.	1991	Fullerton vs. Neptune Submarine Co.
1982	Harron vs. Walsh.		
1981	O'Donnell vs. Shipman.	1993	McRhee vs. Dodd.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 20.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS—MUST THEY TREAT EVERY CASE PRESENTED?

Hermann Scherrer vs. *Joshua B. Arthur and Mary Arthur, his wife.*—This most unusual case came before the Court on a motion made by counsel for the plaintiff to have certain portions of an answer stricken out as irrelevant and frivolous. From the papers in the case and the statements of counsel the following facts appeared: On the 15th of May, 1867, the plaintiff was a physician of this City, having his office in Rivington-street. On that day the defendant, Mary Arthur, called at plaintiff's office; she was in a very particular, perhaps critical situation; she was a stranger to Dr. Scherrer, and, according to her affidavit before the Court, she called for one Dr. Palmer, who, as she says, had then, or had a short time before, an office there; she inquired for Dr. Palmer, and he not being in, she told the plaintiff that she knew she was in childbirth, and could go no further; that she wanted his assistance. She then goes on to say that Dr. Sherrer having examined the symptoms, he became convinced that improper and illegal steps had been taken by some person or persons to him unknown, before the patient entered his office, with the intent and for the purpose of procuring an abortion; that when Dr. Scherrer became satisfied of the truth of the case, he refused to have anything to do with it; that he put on his hat, and left his office. The defendant, Mary Arthur, concludes by saying that after the premature birth of the child, the person in the office asked that the fœtus be left there in the office. But this is denied.

On the other hand, the plaintiff alleges that he never was connected with Dr. Palmer, and never heard of him before; that he never knew or saw Mrs. Mary Arthur before the 15th of May, 1867; that the examination which he was able to give of the case convinced him that other persons had been tampering with the health and life of the defendant, Mary and her child. He did not propose to have his office converted into a lying-in asylum, or into what was much worse; he would not become a party to anything illegal or disreputable, and hence his refusal to aid the premature mother and the embryo child. The Doctor insists that he was turned out of his office; that the woman was a trespasser; that in consequence of her being confined in his office, and the results of that confinement, he (the Doctor) has been greatly annoyed and disturbed; that he has suffered in his good name, professional reputation, &c., to the extent of $1,000, for which he brings suit. The answer of the defendants, after denying various allegations of the complaint, sets up that owing to the neglect, exposure, &c., of the plaintiff as a physician, after the mother arrived at his office, the defendants have sustained damages to the extent of $5,000, which they seek to counter-claim. It was this counter-claim which the plaintiff, on the motion made by his counsel, sought to strike out. After argument the Court decided to deny the motion to strike out, and said the proper remedy was by demurrer.

For the plaintiff, P. D. Loucks; for the defendants, W. C. B. Thornton.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 20.

By Judge Cardozo.

Hermann Scherrer *vs.* Joshua B. Arthur and Mary Arthur, his wife; motion denied without costs. The proper remedy is a demurrer.

George W. Markham *vs.* John B. Mott; motion denied.

In the matter of Lloyd Briant to compel McGregor, &c., to pay over money; order of reference will be granted.

Anna A. Hoyt *vs.* Azor Hoyt; proof of service of summons and complaint must be submitted; if regular, the decree will be granted.

Anne Leonard *vs.* Caleb R. Leonard; the defendant swears to merits, and there is great doubt as to whether some one was not mistaken for him by the person who made the service. The default should be vacated and the defendant be allowed to answer in twenty days after service of a copy of the complaint on his attorneys.

In re the receivership of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company; order granted.

Louis Fasnacht et al *vs.* Theodore Stehn; motion granted.

Wm. L. Colton *vs.* Joseph Nealand; attachment may issue,—bailable in $100.

Wm. H. Lee and Simon J. Barkley *vs.* Hannah Birdsill; default opened and plaintiff electing to have a reference, the cause referred to Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., to hear and determine.

Joseph Howland, Guardian, &c., *vs.* Geo. W. Stevens et al.; motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 20, 1868.

$90,000 5-20s, C. '62	114⅛	100 U. S. Ex.	46⅞
6,000 5-20s, C, '65, n.	109⅛	100 N. Y. Cen. b60	135
25,000 do. s3	109⅛	100 do	134⅜
9,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s,		300 do	134¼
C.	108⅛	400 do	134⅛
2,500 N. Y. St. 6s, '73.	101½	900 do	134¼
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s. x.		100 do	134⅜
c. b30	68⅛	100 Erie R.	68⅛
2,000 do....bet. call	68⅛	5 Erie R. Pf.	75
15,000 do....2d call	67⅞	100 Reading R. 2d call	95¼
12,000 Tenn. 6s, new	68⅛	200 Harlem R.	123
20,000 do	68	600 M. S. & N. I.	92⅜
25,000 do	67⅞	70 do	92⅜
10,000 do....bet. call	67⅞	50 Ill. Cen. R.	152
82,000 do	67½	200 do	152½
10,000 do....2d call	67½	200 Clev. & Pitts.	87
10,000 do	67⅞	20 do	86⅞
20,000 do	67⅞	100 Chi. & N. W.	82
30,000 do	68	200 do..2d call b30	82⅛
2,000 Brooklyn 6s, W. L.	94½	200 do	82
19,000 N. Car. 6s. x-c.	73⅜	60 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82½
21,000 do	74	19 Panama R.	330
60,000 Missouri St. 6s.	91	700 Chic. & R. I.	108
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	82½	100 Mil. & St. P..2d call	69¼
5,000 Chi. & R. I. & P.		200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82¼
R. R. 7s	93⅞	100 do. ....2d call	82½
5,000 do	94	100 Tol. W. & W.	51⅞
2,000 Tol. Pe. & W. 1st		200 do	51⅞
West. Div.	83	400 do	52
25 Phenix Bank	105	100 do	51⅜
6 Bank of Commerce	123	200 do b30	51⅞
20 do	123¼	100 do	51⅝
100 Ocean Bank	106	300 do	51½
20 Park Bank	152	15 P. F. W. & C.	109½
20 Manuf. Mer. Bank.	100	100 do	109⅞
100 Quicksilver	24	900 do	110
200 do....2d call	24	100 do s30	109⅞
100 Pacific Mail....b30	100⅞	200 do....bet. call	110½
100 West. U. Tel..bt.c	35⅝	50 do....2d call	110
100 Boston W. P.	16⅜	100 do	110¼
200 Adams Ex.	52¼	100 Chi. & Alton	137¼
10 do	52	200 do....bet. call	137½
20 Amer. Ex.	45½	200 O. & M. R.	29½

SECOND BOARD.

$65,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅛	800 M. S. & N. I.	92
60,000 do s3	114⅜	100 Illinois Cen.	152
35,000 do b3	114½	400 Cleve. & Pitts. c	87¾
95,000 U. S. 6s., 5-20s,		200 do b30	88
'62	114⅛	27 C. C. Cin. & Ind. R.	
110,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.,		x-d	88⅛
'64	111⅛	15 Chi. & N. W.	83¼
10,000 5-20s, C, '67...s10	109⅜	100 do	83
121,000 do b3	109¼	100 Chic. & N. W. P.	82⅛
2,500 do s3	109¼	700 do	83⅛
42,000 5-20s, C, '67	112⅛	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	103
25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s,		40 do	102½
C.	108⅛	20 do	103
10,000 do b3	108⅛	100 Chic. & R. I. bet. call	108
48,500 do s3	108⅛	200 Mil. & St. P.	69¼
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	66½	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82½
5,000 do	68⅛	100 do	82⅝
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s new.	67½	500 do	82¾
5,000 T. Peoria & W. 1st		200 do b30	82⅞
West. Div.	83	300 do s3	82¾
200 West. U. Tel.	35⅜	1000 Tol. W. & W.	52
500 Quicksilver	24	100 do	51⅞
200 Adams Ex.	52¾	35 do	51½
100 do....bet. call	53	100 P., F. W. & C.	110¼
700 N. Y. Cen. R.	134½	300 O. & Miss. R.	29½
100 Erie R.	68½	200 do	29⅜
50 do	68	100 Chi. & Alt. Pf.	139
10 Reading R.	95¼	25 do	136½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Quicksilver	23⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	110¼
300 do	23½	400 do	110
100 do	23⅝	100 do	109⅞
200 Pacific Mail	100⅜	300 Mich. S. & N. I.	92½
800 N. Y. Cent.	134½	600 do	92⅜
200 do b3	134½	100 do c	96⅜
100 do b10	134½	100 do b10	92⅛
100 do s3	134⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R.	151⅛
200 do s3	134⅜	200 Clev. & P.	86⅞
800 Erie R.	68⅜	300 Chic., R. I. & P.	108
200 do s10	68⅜	600 Chi. & N. W.	82
500 Reading R.	95¼	100 do b10	82⅛
300 do	95⅜	200 do	82¼
60 B. & B. Assoc'tion.	102	400 do	82½
100 Tol. W. & W.	52	200 do c	82
800 do	51¾	200 C. & N. W. Pf.	82⅞
300 do	51⅝	600 do b3	83
300 do b10	51⅜	200 Mar. Pref.	9½
300 do	51⅝		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, new	67⅞	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82⅛
10,000 do s30	67	500 do	82¼
100 Mer. U. Ex.	23⅞	100 do b15	82⅜
500 Quick. Min.	24	300 P., Ft. W. & C.	110¼
100 Pac. Mail	101⅜	100 do	110⅜
20 Am. Ex.	45⅛	100 do s10	110
100 West. U. Tel.	35⅝	100 Ohio & M. R. c	29¼
300 N. Y. Cen.	133⅞	100 M. S. & N. I.	92
1200 do	133¾	300 Clev. & Pitts.	87⅜
300 do c	133¾	1500 do	87½
300 Erie R.	68¼	200 do	87⅝
100 do	68⅜	800 do b3	87¾
400 Reading R.	95⅜	600 Chi. R. I. & P.	107¾
500 do	95¼	100 do b10	107⅞
10 B. & B. Ass'n	102	100 do s10	107¾
200 Tol., W. & W.	52	300 Chi. & N. W. R.	82⅛
800 do b10	51⅜	800 do	82
100 do	51⅞	100 do s12m	82
100 do b3	52	1100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82⅞
200 M. & St. P.	69¼	500 do b30	83

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 U. S. Ex.	46⅞	200 Mich. So. & N. I.	92
100 Pacific Mail....s30	101¼	300 do	91⅞
100 do	101⅜	100 do b10	91⅞
100 do	101⅞	500 Clev. & Pitts.	87⅞
200 N. Y. Cen.	133½	3600 do	88
600 Erie R.	68⅛	600 do b3	88⅛
200 Reading R.	95⅜	2100 Chi. R. I. & P.	107¾
100 W. U. Tel.	35⅜	200 do b3	107⅞
200 Tol. W. & W.	52	200 do b10	107⅞
100 do	51¾	200 do	107⅝
400 do	51⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. R.	83
400 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82	200 do	82⅞
100 do c	82⅞	300 do	82⅜
500 do	82⅞	400 do	82⅜
200 Ohio & M. R.	29¾	500 Ch. & N. W. Pf.	83
400 Clev. & Tol.	102⅞		

MONDAY, July 30—P. M.

The upward speculation in Gold was partially checked to-day because of the absence of an export demand and lower rates for Exchange made on Saturday and this morning against United States bonds and other negotiations with Europe. The sales of Gold were 143½@143¼@143@143⅛ ₱ cent., and sales of first-class Bills on London were reported at 110¼@110⅛, and even as low as 110 ₱ cent. The standard houses have reduced their settling rate from 110⅜ to 110¼ ₱ cent. The Street sales of Bills below this figure, say at 110⅛@110 ₱ cent., together with the ease in Gold for Cash delivery, created the pause in the Gold Room speculation. It is also probable that some of the operators for the rise have discovered a larger supply at Bank and in the Treasury Office than they had based their calculations upon. There is some increase in the *short* or bearish interest in the Gold Room, and the result is that the opposite party are able to carry over their balances at cheaper rates than last week, say 2½ to 3½ ₱ cent. per annum. The rate for Money on the Public Funds late on in the day was only 3 ₱ cent.; on Railway collateral 4@5 ₱ cent.

Less business was done in the Public Funds of the United States than on Saturday or the day before, and prices were generally ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. easier on the sales of the day. At the Afternoon Board the market was weak, but partially recovered at a later hour on the Street. The Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railway Companies find a good demand for their Gold-bearing 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, at 102 for the Union and 103 ₱ cent. for the Central and interest (in Currency) from the 1st of July, and the rapid progress and wonderful energy displayed by both Companies encourage the belief that the two lines will meet early in 1870, if not before the close of the year 1869. The Central has opened 190 miles to traffic east from Sacramento through the difficult passes of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and the Union 680 miles west from the Missouri River, making 870 miles of the entire distance of 1,830 miles.

At the Stock Exchange the Bonds of Tennessee were sold down below 68 ₱ cent., cash, and to 67 ₱ cent. seller's option, 30 days. The North Carolina Bonds and also the Missouris were steady; the Virginias neglected.

The Railway market was irregular through the early dealings. The advance of Saturday in New-York Central was not sustained, the sales falling below 134 ₱ cent. Erie was also dull; but the Western Roads were not disposed to yield. On the morning sales, and late in the day, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Northwest, St. Paul, Michigan Southern and Fort Wayne were all strong. The Michigan Southern Company have declared a half yearly Cash Dividend of 4 ₱ cent. payable August 15, in addition to the recent Scrip division of 10 ₱ cent. Illinois Central sold as high as 152 ₱ cent. ex-dividend. After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. Pittsburg and Northwest Common were especially buoyant. The Public Funds were firmer and the Gold Room lower. Exchange 110¼@110⅜ for standard 60 day Bills on London.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	108⅛	108⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅛	114
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅛	109⅛
American Gold Coin	143⅜	142⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅜	110¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	68⅛	67⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	56½	56
Missouri Bonds	91	91
North Carolina Bonds, old	73⅜	73⅞
New-York Central	134⅛	133⅞
Erie Railway	68⅛	68⅛
Hudson River	138	138⅛
Reading Railway	95⅛	95⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	108	107⅞
Northwest Common	81⅞	82⅛
Northwest Preferred	82⅜	82⅞
Michigan Southern	92⅛	91⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	109⅞	110⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	86⅞	87⅞
Pacific Mail Company	101⅛	101⅛
St. Paul Preferred	82⅛	82⅞
St. Paul Common	69⅛	69⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of the day:

6 ₱ cent. reg. 1881	113⅛	5-20 cou. 1865, new is.	109⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	114⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	109⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	109⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	114	10-40 reg.	107⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	111⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	108⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	112⅛	7 3-10 3d series	109

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108½	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	99½
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	108	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879.	99½
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, 1870	102	Michigan 6 ₱ c. 1873	95
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1872	101½	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c.	67¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1873	101½	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. n. bds	67¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	101½	Virginia 6s., ex c.	55
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1875	102	Virginia 6s, new bds	54½
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1877	102	Georgia 7s, new bonds	91
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1878	102	North Carolina 6s.	82
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	98	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	74
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1875	95	N. C. 6s. new bonds	73
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1876	95	Missouri 6s	91
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	100	Mo. 6s H. & St. Jo. iss.	91
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	100	California 7s	131
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860	99½	California 7s. large bds.	130
Illinois reg. 1860	99½	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870	99½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Ocean	106
Merchants'	120	American Exchange	120
Union	118	Bank of the Republic	125
America	140	Irving	107
City	190	Metropolitan	135
Phenix	105	Corn Exchange	130
Fulton	161	Park	151
Butchers' & Drovers'	135	Central National	107
National	118	Fourth National	104½
State of New-York	122	Ninth National	107
Commerce	123	Tenth National	98

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s 1876	103	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	75¾
Erie 1st M. Ex.	104	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	76
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	93	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	100¾
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	93	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	90	Chi. & R. I. Pac. m.	93¾
Buff., N. Y. & Erie, 1st '77	93	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70	103	Morris & Essex 2d M.	91
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	105	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	100	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	103
Harlem 1st M.	104	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	112¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	90
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	96	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	76
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	101½	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101½
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	93	Chi. & Alton Inc.	91
Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ ct. 1870	120	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	72
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	87½	Ohio & Miss. Con.	88½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	100	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	85
Con. 7 ₱ cent. ex bds.	91½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	89
Lack. & West'n. bds.	95	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	100
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M.	78

The subjoined letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, shows the amount of the several Gold-bearing Loans of the United States outstanding July 1, 1868:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 15, 1868.

In reply to your letter of 13th inst., inquiring the amount outstanding of various loans, I would respectfully state that on July 1, 1868, there was of

Five ₱ cent. Bonds, due 1871 outstanding	$7,022,000
Five ₱ cent. Bonds due 1874 outstanding	20,000,000
Five ₱ cent. Ten-forties outstanding	198,449,800
Six ₱ cent. Bonds of 1847-48 outstanding	6,878,442
Six ₱ cent. Bonds of 1881 outstanding	283,677,200
Six ₱ cent. Five-twenties, Feb. 25, 1862, outstanding	514,771,600
Six ₱ cent. Five-twenties, June 30, 1864, outstanding	125,561,300
Six ₱ cent. Five-twenties, 1865, May and November, outstanding	197,777,250
Six ₱ cent. Five-twenties, 1865, Consols, January and July, outstanding	334,972,950
Six ₱ cent. Five-twenties, 1867, Consols, January and July, outstanding	364,123,900
Six ₱ cent. Five-twenties, 1868, Consols, January and July, outstanding	17,648,950
	$2,060,883,392

The 1865 Consols, 1867's and 1868's cannot be definitely given, as these Loans are being continually increased on account of the exchange of Seven-thirty notes.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

To Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., New-York.

Comparing the above with the Public Debt Statement of June 1, we notice the following changes:

	June 1.	July 1.
Ten-Forties	$193,790,400	*$198,449,800
Five-Twenties, 1862	514,780,500	514,771,600
Five Twenties, '64-'65-'67	979,975,100	1,022,435,400
Five-Twenties, 1868	....	17,648,950
Old Loans, 1847-8	8,582,642	6,878,442
Fives of 1871-74	27,022,000	27,022,000
Sixes of 1881	283,677,200	283,677,200
Total	$2,007,827,842	$2,060,883,392

*Now within $1,550,200 of the authorized limit.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,543,643 22; payments, $1,519,312 07; balance, $81,901,576 20. The receipts include for Customs, $441,000; for Gold Notes, $122,000.

We understand that an unusual number of pickpockets and other sharpers were around Wall and Broad streets to-day, and the Police caution the Brokers against sending out their Bonds and other valuables by young boys, who are liable, if alone, to be robbed either by being knocked down, or by the *grab* or *snatch* game which these rogues are up to.

A story was afloat on the Street this morning that a further development had been made in regard to the recent "C. W. White & Co." and "H. Hoyt" forgeries, to the purport that the Bank in which the first-named bogus firm opened their account had been victimized by lending par on eight hundred shares of New-York Central, the certificates altered from eighty shares. On inquiry at the Bank, we learn that there is not a word of truth in the story, or even the slightest transaction upon which it could have been founded. "C. W. White & Co.," who came respectably introduced to the Bank, never borrowed a dollar and never had a check certificate certified except against Money previously standing to their credit. We may also add that no forged or altered Certificate upon the New-York Central Company has thus far appeared upon the Street, and the reasonable inference is that no fraud upon these Certificates has been successfully perpetrated.

The Merchants' Insurance Company's semi-annual dividend is 10 ₱ cent., free of tax, payable on demand:

A writer in the Chicago *Times*, treating of the Lake Superior mining region, says that "the product of the Lake Superior copper mines in 1867 was 11,735 tons and 552 pounds. In 1866 it was 10,375 tons and 1,188 pounds; and the entire product from 1845 to the end of 1867 was 99,037 tons and 1,396 pounds. The total assessments called in by the mining companies of that region since their organization amount to $16,250,500. The dividends declared during the same time amount to $5,980,000. The assessments made in 1867 by twenty-eight companies were $2,335,000; the dividends declared in that year were $110,000, all by two companies, one of which has divided $40,000 the present year."

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, noticing the Rice Crop of the State, says:

"As a general rule the soil will generously repay the labor of our husbandmen this season. Everywhere the eye is greeted with fine fields of cane and rice. Barring extraordinary contingencies, the rice crop will be the largest ever known.

The following table shows the crop of rough rice or paddy in this parish for each year during the last fifteen years:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
1853	27,050	1861	27,000
1854	27,009	1862	35,000
1855	17,976	1863	40,000
1856	4,995	1864	80,000
1857	12,200	1865	40,000
1858	28,305	1866	40,000
1859	22,900	1867	45,000
1860	6,551		

This season the crop will probably reach 60,000 barrels, or 9,720,000 lbs. of rough rice.

The rice crop of Louisiana amounted in 1840 to 3,765,541 lbs. in the husk, in 1850 to 4,425,349 lbs. in the husk, in 1860 to 6,455,017 lbs. in the husk.

It will, in all probability, amount to 50,000,000 lbs. this year; that is, it will nearly equal the production of rice in Georgia in 1860, which was 52,507,652 lbs.

Rice harvesting will not commence here before next month. Last year, the sickles were at work in our fields on the 6th of August; in 1866, on the 11th of August; in 1865, on the 10th of August; in 1864, on the 22d of August, and in 1863, on the 31st of July.

Very little rice of the new crop will be shipped to your market before next October. Last year the first lot of new rice from this section made its appearance in New-Orleans on the 21st of August; in 1866, on the 10th of September; in 1865, on the 25th of September; in 1864, on the 24th of October; in 1863, on the 4th of September, and in 1862, on the 30th of September.

The following table exhibits the quantity of clean rice shipped from this parish to the city since last September:

	Barrels.	Sacks.
September	242	2,233
October	924	2,857
November	499	2,495
December	1,994	1,036
1868.		
January	2,618	548
February	2,141	325
March	2,608	245
April	1,405	251
May	829	167
June	1,193	26
Total	14,553	10,182

A sack weighs 100 pounds, and a barrel averages 230 pounds."

At a meeting of the Directors of the Kentucky Improvement Company, held in Boston on the 16th inst., Mr. J. Hampden Robb was elected President in place of Mr. Richard Heckscher, resigned.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD COIN.—First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company.—These securities have attained a prominent position among the safest, most reliable and profitable investments. They are secured beyond all ordinary contingencies by a first claim upon the best and most productive portion of the Great National Pacific Railroad Line, in which an equal amount of the Government credit has been invested upon a subordinate lien.

More than 200 miles have been substantially and durably built, (including the crossing of the Sierra Nevada Mountains,) and the track is being extended across the Salt Lake Basin with unparalleled rapidity by the largest force of laborers ever employed on a similar enterprise, so as to insure a Through Line across the continent in 1869. The earnings from local business alone are three times greater than the interest liabilities incurred on the completed portion, and the future business promises to be very large and satisfactory.

The Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds are for sale at 103, and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau-st.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Delancey-st., No. 110	$6,750
48th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5	[illegible]
57th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x200x110	15,000
60th-st., s. s., 80.2 ft. w. of Boulevard, 22x75.5	1,000
71st-st., s. s., 238 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.4	1,200
75th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x102	2,400
84th-st., n. s., 119 ft. w. of Avenue A	3,500
93d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x201; 3d-av., s. e. corner 94th-st., 26.4x100	18,000
102d-st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.9	850
113th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av. 50x100	2,400
115th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av.	2,700
125th-st., n. s., 205 ft. e. 3d-av., 16.8x100	8,250
165th-st., s. s., 89.5¾ ft. w. of 10th-av., 63x25x29.2x87.5x25	225
3d-av., e. s., 26.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100	10,000
3d-av., s. e. cor. of 54th-st., 102x54.9	nom.
3d-av., e. s., 264 ft. s. of 94th-st., 50x100	nom.
8th-av., n. e. cor. 58th-st., 80.2x104x53.10¾x40.8½	37,500
Leases.	
Chatham-st., No. 7, 3 years, per year	$1,200
Greenwich-st., e. s., lot No. 27, (22x75,) 21 years, per year	300
13th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. 1st-av., 71x25.10x53.6x20, 21 years, per year	150
30th-st., No. 240, E., 3 years, per year	650
52d-st., s. e. corner 2d-av., (store, &c.,) 5 years, per year	1,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., w. s., 251.9 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 42.7x65.11x41.6x79.9	$396
Bartlett-st., n. w. s., 83 ft. n. e. of Throop-av., 25x100	6,000
Bridge-st., w. s., 89.5 ft. s. of Chapel-st., 20.6x103.2	6,000
Broadway, s. s., 40 ft. n. of Middle-st., 20x85	1,000
Carroll-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 25x61.5	4,950
Douglass-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Rogers-st., 15x127	25
Hart-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., no dimensions	3,000
Hart-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 84.3x83.1; Hart-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., no dimensions	3,450
Hicks-st., n. w. s., 123.1 ft. s. of Harrison-st., 50x97	2,800
Madison-st., n. s., 209 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 22x147.10x20x150	1,100
Madison-st., n. s., 231 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 66x141.3x66x147.10	3,300
Madison-st., n. s., 297 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 22x139.1x22x141.3	1,100
Madison-st., n. s., 319 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 66x132.8x66x139.1	3,300
McDougall-st., s. s. 75 ft. w. of Saratoga-av., 30.3x100	2,825
Middle-st., s. w. s., 250 ft. s. of 2d-av., 200.4x50x—x95.10x45.4x51.8	100
Monroe-st., n. s., 85 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 60x100	2,750
Powers-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Olive-st., 150x89.9x125x90x25x179.9	nom.
Pulaski-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 50x100	1,600
Pulaski-st., n. s., 500 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 100x100	3,200
Smith-st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 25x100	2,500
Thornton-st., n. s., 101 ft. s. w. of Broadway, 80x20x20x91.2x100x111.2	nom.
Webster-place, w. s., 112.4 ft. n. of Middle-st., 18.1x38.11	4,500
2d-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x100	5,100
5th-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Division-av., 20x75	4,500
North 7th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 7th-st., 50x115x100x65x50x100; 7th-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of North 7th-st., 50x100	nom.
11th-st., s. s., 245 ft. s. e. of 3d-av. 35x100	1,400
12th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 3d-av., 70x80	6,500
18th-st., n. e. s., 18 ft. n. w. of 8th-av., 14x80	1,650
20th-st., s. s., 327 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18x100	3,000
Garrison-av., n. s., lot No. 382, Remsen's map of 9th Ward	35
Lafayette-av., s. s., 128 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 25x100	1,100
Madison-av., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 50x100	1,700
Montrose and Graham avs., s. w. cor., 75.6x100	nom.
Sackett-av., w. s., lots Nos. 424, 425, 426, Remsen's map of 9th Ward	100
Willoughby-av. and Adelphi-st., n. w. cor., 51x100	6,000
1st-av., centre line, extending from 3d-av. to 4th-st., 190x23.11, q. c.	2,000
3d-av., s. e. s., 75 ft. s. w. of 12th-st., 25x100	1,800
Lease Recorded.	
Washington and Oak sts., n. e. cor., 75x100, 4 years, per year	$525
Flatbush.	
Foster-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-st., 200x100	$6,500

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Eastchester.	
5th-av., e. s., (Mount Vernon,) lot No. 380, J. H. Johnston's, 10x105	$4,000
Matilda-st., n. s., Lot No. 182, 60x100x42x100; Waverley-st., n. s., Melrose, Lot No. 150, 47x100	966
Mount Pleasant.	
Pleasantville to Unionville road, w. s., J. B. Hunter's, 32 acres	$8,375
Morrisania.	
Rae-st., s. s., (Bensonia,) Lot No. 41, Charity Bradley's, 50x150	$3,250
Cortlandt-av., e. s., lot of Board of Education, 89x26x80x25	1,525
New-Castle.	
South-st., n. s., (Mt. Kisco,) Benj. Fowler's, 60x120	$650
Rye.	
Est. of Olivia Sherwood, locality omitted, 13¾ acres	$13,078

NEW-JERSEY.

Belleville.	
Old road from Belleville to Newark, n. s., W. Adams, about 20 acres	$9,000
Caldwell.	
Pine Brook to Fairfield Church road, P. F. Speers, 81 acres	$6,875
Clinton.	
Springfield-av., s. s., 100 ft. from Cemetry-st., 100x200	$2,000
Millburn.	
A. Taylor's property, 97x113	$200
Newark.	
Barclay-st., e. s., 504.11 ft. from Spruce-st., 25x100	$225
Boyd-st., e. s., 150 ft. from Kinney-st., 75x100	1,800
Bussy-st., n. s., 202 ft. from Bond-st., 25x119	3,300
Congress-st., e. s., Israel Baldwin's, 50x125	1,600
Elm-st., n. s., 124 ft. from McWhorten-st., 100x100	5,000
Ferry-st., s. s., 82 ft. from Alyea-st., 26x100	800
High-st., s. s., 25 ft. from Bank-st., 20x105	10,000
Norfolk-st., w. s., 366 ft. from South Orange-av., 30x100	1,600
South Orange-av., s. s., 26 ft. from Newton-st. triangle	50
Prince-st., w. s., 232 ft. from Spruce-st., 25x100	1,700
Quitman-st., w. s., 232 ft. from Waverley-place, 25x100	400
Orange.	
New-st., n. s., centre of Brook, S. Vandress', 66.3 front	$3,000
Hoboken.	
Washington and 2d sts., s. w. corner, 75x90	$15,000
Monroe-st., e. s., lots 13 to 77 inclusive, block No. 28; Madison-st., w. s., lots 18, 19, 20, block No. 28; Clinton-st., e. s., lots 31 to 34 inclusive, block No. 33; Adams-st., e. s., lots 16, 17, block No. 19 — each 25x100, (½ share.)	1,500
Adams-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of 1st-st., 25x100	1,500
Harrison and 2d sts., n. w. cor. 200x100x100x50x100x50; Harrison and 4th sts., s. e. cor., 50x100; Jackson and 4th sts., s. e. cor., 75x100; Jefferson and 6th sts., s. w. cor., 175x100; Jefferson and 7th sts., s. w. cor., 225x100; Jefferson and 9th sts., s. w. cor., 200x100; Madison and 5th sts., n. e. cor., 100x100; Madison and 7th sts., s. e. cor., 425x100; Monroe and 6th sts., s. e. cor., 25x200; Monroe and 7th sts., n. e. cor., 100x100; Adams and 16th sts., n. w. cor., 200x100; Adams-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of 13th-st., 50x100	32,400
Hudson City.	
Bergenwood-av. and Jay-st., cor. of, 49x274	$5,800
Palisade-av., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Hoboken road, 15x206	1,500
Scott-st., lot Nos. 17 and 18, block No. 2, Heepe & Weber map, 50x100	1,000
Lots Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 16, block No. 6, each 25x100; Lot No. 17, block No. 6, 21x100	1,075
Palisade-av. and Hoboken Turnpike, n. e. corner, plot, 126.4 front	30,000
Bayonne.	
Jersey City to Bergen Point road, e. s., 117 ft. n. of Osborne's lane, 38x153x257x81x21x36x105	$1,500
Union.	
Jefferson-st., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Pierce-av., 25x100	$600

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 20, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	37	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	5,395	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	700	Peas, bushels	7,691
Cornmeal, bbls	119	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	....
Wheat, bushels	22,885	Lard, pkgs	....
Corn, bushels	78,201	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	460	Whisky, bbls	40
Oats, bushels	15,772	Petroleum, bbls	2,345

ASHES—Continue in request at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been very moderate; prices, however, have not varied essentially. We quote Java at 22½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been very quiet and rather heavy to-day. Only 352 bales were disposed of, all to spinners.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	26	26¼	26½@26¾
Good Ordinary	28	28¼	28½@28¾
Low Middling	30	30¼	30½@30¾
Middling	31½	32	32¼@32½
Good Middling	33	33¼	33½@33¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts last week	5,795
Receipts preceding week	4,567
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	376,513
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	602,245
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	5
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	215,870
Exports since Sept. 1	369,261
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	481,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	55,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,173,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,845,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,331,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,690,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,499,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	92,500
Estimated stock same time in 1867	171,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately inquired for to-day, at, in some instances, a partial reduction of 10c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,450 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 15@$6 85; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $7 65@$8 35; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $8 35@$9 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 10@$9 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 15@$6 85
Extra State	7 65@9 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 60@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 10@9 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 05@13 25
Extra Genesee	9 50@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@15 00

Southern Flour is dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls. at $8 10@$9 70 for very poor to fair, and $9 70@$15 25 for fair to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is in moderate demand at irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 1,450 sacks at $9 75@$12 20 for extras ₱ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in slack request at $7 50@$9 85 for inferior to choice ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 60@$5 80 for Western, $5 85 for Brooklyn, $5 25 for City, $6 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 750 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in pretty fair demand for shipment and home use, at steady prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 58,500 bushels, including Red Canada at $2 25; White Michigan at $2 45@$2 70; No. 1 Spring on private terms; No. 2 Spring at $1 83@$1 85; Red and Amber Southern at $2 30@$2 35 ₱ bushel. Corn has been quoted steady as a rule, on a fairly active trade. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 87,000 bushels, at from 98c.@$1 09½ for unsound and inferior to prime New Mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Malt remain as last noticed. Oats have been quite active and have advanced sharply, closing very firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 104,500 bushels Western at 84½c.@88c., afloat, and 82½@83c., in store, ₱ bushel. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of boats as having passed Fultonville during 24 hours prior to 1:30 P. M., July 18, 1868: W. B. Shaw, Oswego, corn; John O. Churchill, Oswego, wheat; G. S. Van Dusen, Buffalo, corn; Simcoe, Oswego, wheat; John S. Heath, Buffalo, wheat; Mary A. Graves, Buffalo, wheat; Jacob Crounse, Oswego, corn; A. M. Hitchcock, Buffalo, wheat; M. Kavanagh, Buffalo, corn; B. Van Alstyne, Montezuma, malt; Geo. L. Crawford, Oswego, corn; E. Mead, Oswego, wheat; Flying Dutchman, Buffalo, wheat; H. A. Smith, Oswego, corn; Erebus, Buffalo, wheat; T. F. Perry, Oswego, corn, &c.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, July 20, 1868.

Wheat, bushels	624,252	Barley, bushels	575
Corn, bushels	1,397,731	Malt, bushels	34,082
Oats, bushel	665,570	Peas, bushels	47,648
Rye, bushels	19,204		

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair demand and firm at 65c.@70c. for shipping, and $1@$1 30 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in moderate demand at 70c.@95c. for short and long ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very quiet, including American at 10c.@40c. for new, and Foreign at 20c.@35c. ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@25c.; choice to fancy, 30c.@35c. Eastern, prime to choice, 25c.@30c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 20c.@40c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c. Foreign—Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demand, including Porto Rico at 46c.@70c.; Cuba at 30c.@52c.; English Islands at 54c.@55c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in request and buoyant, including Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@45½c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4; Resin at $2 87@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in some request, including Crude Whale at 82c.@83c.; Bleached Whale at 87½c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$1 92; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 45; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at 98c.@$1 03; Olive, $2 35@$2 45 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in fair demand at 17½c.@17¾c. for Crude in bulk; 22½c.@23c. for do. in bbls.; 32c.@36½c. for Refined, in bond ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted lower to-day, on a more liberal offering of new Mess, and a less active inquiry for it; sales have been reported since our last of 1,850 bbls., in lots, at $27 95@$28 12, closing at $28 for New Western Mess; $27 90@$28 for old Mess; $24@$24 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$22 75 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand and firm; sales equal to 340 pkgs. at 16½c.@17½c. for Hams; 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet, but steady; 85 boxes ice-cured Stratford and long cut Hams sold on private terms. Lard has been rather more active at firmer rates; sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 tcs. and bbls. at 16½c.@18½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 17½c. for prime steam, ₱ lb.; the market closing less buoyantly. Beef has been in moderate demand at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 175 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are quiet at $27@$33 for State and Western ₱ bbl.; sales, 60 bbls. Butter and Cheese are salable and firm. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.	
Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ₱ lb.	30 @40
Pennsylvania, ₱ lb., fresh pails	30 @40
State, firkins, ₱ lb.	34 @36
State, half-firkin, tubs, ₱ lb.	33 @35
Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	30 @33
Western Reserve, tubs, ₱ lb.	26 @28
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ₱ lb.	25 @27
Western Reserve, firkins, ₱ lb.	27 @29
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ₱ lb.	25 @27
NEW CROP CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb.	14¾@15¼
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb.	12 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb.	14 @14½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb.	10 @13
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	6 @9

SUGARS—Have been quoted steady, but less active. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 525 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@13½c., and 170 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand at from 14c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 98,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12½c.; 49,000 lbs. Stearine at 16c.@19c., and 31,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were reported engagements of 22,500 bushels Grain, by steamer, part Corn at 7½d. ₱ bushel. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl., and 20 hhds. Tobacco at 20s. ₱ hhd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HANSEL'S DOUBLE ACTION BURGLAR Proof Window Lock and Sash Holder can be put on old houses as well as new: has no spring; is a self-locker; prevents the sash from rattling, and is the cheapest good lock in use; retail price per dozen $4 80; a liberal discount allowed to builders and the trade; State and County rights for sale. J. T. & J. B. SMITH, Sole Agents, No. 54 Pine-st.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. At No. 42 5th-av.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES at No. 169 William-st., near Beekman.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Rind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Moran, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, M. Rankin, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, H. Ryner, H. Murdoch, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amelia Harris and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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Five copies	$8
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Lord NAPIER, for himself and the men comprising the Abyssinian expedition, has returned thanks to Parliament, for the vote of thanks recently passed.

A gunsmith's shop in Cork was plundered of its contents on Sunday night, by six armed men. No arrests have been made.

Baron VON LEDERER has been appointed by the Austrian Government, as Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill relating to pensions, giving the preference to the relatives and representatives of deceased soldiers. The bill relative to the rights of American citizens abroad was taken up, the question being upon the amendment striking out the section authorizing the President to make reprisals. After a general debate on the subject, the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after took a recess till evening. During the session the President's veto of the Electoral College bill was received and passed over the veto—yeas 45, nays 8. The evening session was devoted to a discussion of the bill proposing to reduce the army.

In the House, under the call of States, a number of bills were introduced and referred to appropriate committees. Mr. STEVENS introduced a resolution restoring to Miss VINNIE REAM the rooms from which she was ejected until her statue of Mr. LINCOLN shall be completed, not exceeding one year. After some remarks by Mr. STEVENS the resolution was agreed to. A resolution sympathizing with Crete in her struggle for independence was agreed to. ISRAEL G. LASH was sworn in as a Representative from North Carolina, and C. C. BOWEN from South Carolina. The report of the Conference Committee on the bill granting lands to Minnesota for improvements to the navigation of the Mississippi River was non-concurred in, and a new committee appointed. The President's Message vetoing the Electoral College bill was received and read, and after some jocular remarks was passed over the veto, yeas 134, nays 36. The Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference was appointed. On a proposition to hold an evening session for the transaction of general business, a personal colloquy took place between Messrs. SCHENCK and SCOFIELD, which resulted in both gentlemen being called to order by the Chair. The proposition was rejected. A resolution permitting the crippled soldiers in the employ of the doorkeeper of the House to draw pay during the recess was agreed to, after which the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

G. G. WRIGHT, a lumber dealer of Northampton, Mass., having failed for $30,000 and forged the names of two of his brothers-in-law, has absconded.

A report from Fort Larned, on the Arkansas River, is to the effect that a general outbreak among the Indians is anticipated. Representatives from many of the tribes had assembled to the number of twelve or fifteen hundred to receive their annuities, but were notified that these were to be withheld in consequence of recent depredations committed by them. They became very much incensed, and threatened immediate war. Gen. SULLY intimidated them somewhat by a display of cavalry, but nevertheless they committed some robberies of trains. The troops were ordered to be prepared at all points.

Four cars of a passenger train on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad were thrown from the track and upset on Sunday last near Newton, Pennsylvania. Several passengers were injured, but no one was killed.

Capt. MCCLURE and the missing boat's crew of the ship *Living Age*, which was recently burned at sea, have been heard from. They first landed at the Maldive Islands, where they were kindly treated by the natives, and subsequently succeeded in reaching Point de Galle.

The knitting factory in Oswego, owned by GEORGE AMES, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The loss is estimated at $70,000, on which there is an insurance of $28,000. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by spontaneous combustion.

Commodore WINSLOW has presented the proprietor of the Winslow House, Kearsarge Mountain, an elegant painting, executed in Paris, of the engagement between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*.

The Boston Directory for the present year contains 80,251 names, an increase of 11,130 over last year, caused mainly by the addition of Roxbury to the city.

GEORGE WASHINGTON shot and fatally wounded FRANKLIN PIERCE in Columbus, Ga., on Thursday night last for stealing his corn.

In the Circuit Court for Somerset County, Maryland, last week, WILLIAM WELLS and WILLIAM WILSON, *alias* Smith, the negro murderers of Capt. JOHNSON and HENRY CONNER, on the schooner *Brave*, in the Annamessick River, were tried on the charge of killing the latter. They were found guilty of murder in the first degree, and were sentenced to be hanged.

New-Orleans papers boast that the thermometer has not yet indicated over ninety degrees in the shade in that city this Summer. On Wednesday last, 15th inst., it only marked eighty-four.

The select men of New-Haven pay a reward of fifty cents a head for all dogs killed in the town while running at large unmuzzled.

The Standing Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Rhode Island have officially charged Rev. JOHN P. HUBBARD with requesting and permitting Rev. FREDERIC DENISON to officiate in the congregation of Christ Church Westerly, on the 15th of February, 1868, Mr. HUBBARD knowing that Mr. DENISON is not a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. A court is to convene in the Church of the Messiah, in Providence, on the second Wednesday of September, for the trial of the offender. The Rt. Rev. Bishop has designated as the Court, Rev. Messrs. R. B. DUANE, J. P. WHITE, C. H. WHEELER, S. P. SHAW, D. D., and B. H. CHASE.

JEFFERSON DAVIS contemplates making a trip to Europe as soon as he recovers sufficiently from the effects of his recent fall.

Mrs. MADDEN and her daughter SARAH JONES, arrested at Canton, Mass., on suspicion of the murder of OBED JONES, the husband of the latter, were arraigned before Justice TEMPLE, in Dorchester, on Saturday, and the evidence submitted was deemed sufficient to warrant their committal for trial.

The prisoners at Atlanta, Ga., on trial for supposed complicity in the Ashburn murder, have been removed from their cells under bond and given comfortable quarters in the barracks, the bond simply providing that they appear at the trial daily.

Rev. ROBERT F. HILL, the African missionary, died in Philadelphia on Thursday morning, July 16, after several weeks' sickness. He was once a slave, and having secured his freedom at a cost of $750, went to Africa. For ten years he was a Representative of Grand Bassa County, in the Liberia Congress. At the time of his death he was a missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

The Grand Trunk Railway of North Indiana has filed in the office of the Secretary of State of Indiana a certificate of an increase in its capital stock from $750,000 to $2,000,000.

The Convention of Italian societes in the United States met in Philadelphia on Saturday, and organized by electing Mr. CLARIO, of Ohio, President; Mr. PATRONI, of Philadelphia, Vice-President; Mr. MASSA, of New-York, Secretary. Several articles of the proposed Union were adopted, and it was decided to take the name of the Italian League in the United States.

Mr. S. A. FLETCHER has just harvested on his farm near Indianapolis, Ind., a wheat crop aggregating over 10,000 bushels.

Lowell, Mass., is discussing the question of free public baths. Detroit, Mich., has decided to establish one.

Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, is seriously ill at his residence in Clearfield.

It is said there is a man in Connecticut who has reached the age of seventy years, and has lived all his life within fifteen miles of Hartford, yet has never seen that city. The Springfield *Republican* regards him as "a Rip Van Winkle without that legendary gentleman's excuse," but, possibly, he is blind.

In the Husting's Court of Richmond, Va., is recorded a deed to WILLIAM JACKSON, colored, of a lot in Duval's Addition, 123x125 feet, from his former master. The consideration is his faithful services as a slave and laudable conduct on the 3d of April, 1865, when the city was evacuated.

The President of the Board of Councilmen yesterday appointed the Standing Committees of the Board for the present year.

The Aldermanic Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips met yesterday. A new process of preserving wood from decay was explained to the Committee, and the inventor was requested to make an estimate of the cost of applying it to our piers.

Cotton was very quiet and quoted a shade easier yesterday. A rather livelier call was experienced for the principal Breadstuffs; Flour was a trifle cheaper; Wheat and Corn were steady; Oats decidedly higher. Provisions were moderately inquired for; Pork was lower; Lard firmer. Groceries were quiet; Freights inactive.

Again a Veto.

An almost unbroken series of vetoes keeps us in perpetual remembrance of the controversy which Mr. JOHNSON carries on with Congress. There is no cessation. As surely as Congress enacts, so surely does Mr. JOHNSON interpose his objections. Not only is he "constrained to withhold his consent" from whatever Congress proposes, but he is "constrained" to set forth statements and arguments substantially identical on every occasion.

The message vetoing the joint resolution relating to the exclusion of the votes of certain States from the coming election for the Presidency, recites the old grounds of quarrel touching the standing and rights of the States lately in rebellion. Every point of the argument is familiar as the alphabet. We know the text from which Mr. JOHNSON preaches, and the doctrine on which Congress acts; and there, it might be thought, the matter would be allowed to rest. The President, however, once more reiterates his own views, and once more arraigns the policy of Congress; and there ends the general argument of yesterday's message. *Cui bono?* What good is effected by a protest which all not of Mr. JOHNSON'S way of thinking ascribe to an obstinacy verging on the offensive.

Passing from the general argument to the particular features of the resolution vetoed, Mr. JOHNSON assumes a dangerous position. He maintains that Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to receive or reject the electoral votes; that the duty of the President of the Senate in the premises is strictly ministerial; that "the whole power is exhausted when, in the presence of the two Houses, the votes are counted and the result declared." This proposition manifestly takes for granted the very point that is disputed. If the entire South is now, and from the termination of the war has been, entitled to the privileges of the Union—as the President contends—of course every Southern State may transmit its votes and demand that they be counted. On this hypothesis, his version of the duty and power of Congress is consistent and tenable. But Congress proceeds on a diametrically opposite view. Its policy presupposes a forfeiture of rights by the States as a consequence of rebellion, and the authority of the Government to dictate the terms of restoration. And inasmuch as certain of the States are still out of the Union, for all the purposes of representation, it seems to us clear, that Congress not only may but must assert the power defined in the present resolution.

The claim set up by the President implies a state of things which for the time has no existence. It is predicated on the supposition that the relation of the States yet unreconstructed to the general government is normal and imperfect. Under this aspect of the question, the duty of Congress would be, as he asserts, simply to count the votes received and declare the result. But the States in question are not in their normal relationship, as is proved by the exclusion of their senators and representatives from Congress. We have not approved of every step by which this result has been reached, but the essential fact is incontestible. They are excluded from the Union, and will be until the terms prescribed by the reconstruction acts are complied with. If, then, these States have not the privilege of representation in Congress, it follows that they can have no title to participate in the vote for the Presidency. Being practically out of the Union, they can have no right to meddle with the election of its Executive. From this conclusion there is no escape except by arraigning and overturning the entire work of Congress in respect of the Southern States since the suppression of the rebellion.

Nor does Mr. JOHNSON shrink from the alternative. He plants himself side by side with FRANK BLAIR and the revolutionary Democracy. He assails as "illegitimate and of no validity whatever" the governments organized under the Reconstruction acts, and asserts that the only "legally and constitutionally organized" governments of the South were those in existence prior to the 4th of March, 1867, to wit, the governments formed under the usurped authority of Mr. JOHNSON! He declares that the votes cast for President and Vice-President in the reconstructed States, under the laws and governments there in operation, will be unlawful and worthless, and that the only governments and laws entitled to recognition in the election are those which Congress has swept aside. This is the startling proposition now enunciated by Mr. JOHNSON. It is as revolutionary as the doctrine of the BLAIR letter, and as certainly points to civil war and anarchy. Its promulgation by the President, bound as he is to uphold and enforce the laws, is extraordinary and disgraceful. For it incites the whites of the South to carry out WADE HAMPTON'S programme, and to take into their hands the control of the election in their respective States, regardless of the rights created and the authority organized under the policy of Congress.

The fallacy with which Mr. JOHNSON ministers to buncombe in the closing part of the message is puerile. If Congress—he insists—may refuse to count the vote of Virginia, under this resolution, it might with equal right refuse to receive the vote of New-York. This is nonsense. Virginia, excluded by reason of rebellion and failure to comply with the Reconstruction laws, does not stand on a level with States that have never been out of the Union or with States that have regained admission in the manner indicated by law. So far as the represented States are concerned, Congress advances no such claim as that which Mr. JOHNSON ascribes to it. The action on this resolution expressly indicates the absence of all power to reject or in any way to interfere with the votes of States actually within the Union as States, and limits the exercise of authority to States which, being unreconstructed, are meanwhile denied all representation.

There is consistency, doubtless, in the declarations and purposes of BLAIR, WADE HAMPTON & Co. Objecting altogether to reconstruction, they cannot be expected to concede the propriety of a measure resting on that basis. It is mortifying, however, to find their views indorsed by the President at a time when the authority of his office should be exerted in support of the law and its results. His message justifies the enactment of the resolution against which it is directed by revealing the reality of the difficulty it is intended to meet.

The House of Lords—Its Position and Prospects.

Although the constitutional power of the Lords to reject the Irish Church bill was unquestionable, and their course in doing so capable of justification on many grounds, the cry of "down with the House of Lords" has been revived in certain quarters. It has not been raised, indeed, with any degree of popular vehemence, but still it has been taken up by journals like the London *Daily News*, which asks "What shall be done with the House of Lords?" We recently pointed out the reasons why the action of the Upper House with regard to Mr. GLADSTONE'S bill could not be considered as a resistance to the popular will of a sufficiently serious character to bring about a dangerous collision between the two chambers. After all, the Lords only threw out a bill of which the real object was to irrevocably pledge the House of Commons of 1869 to carry out the decrees of the present moribund body. That the decision of the present House will substantially be confirmed is more than probable, but in the meantime the opinion of many constitutional Liberals in England seems to be that the Lords were justified in the course they pursued, taking into consideration the anomalous state of affairs at the time. Next year, should a bill embodying the principle of disestablishment be again presented to their Lordships, backed by the voice of the new constituencies, the case will be very different, and if it be rejected, a serious conflict between the Houses is certain to ensue.

But irrespectively of the point immediately at issue, there are many signs that before long modifications will have to be made in the constitution of the House of Lords, in order to enable it to retain its position as an integral part of the English system of government, and to give that weight to its decisions that is so essential to each one of two coördinate legislative chambers. A chamber that cannot even exercise a suspensive veto by postponing the consideration of a measure to another year without its existence being menaced from outside, does not command the respect that an upper chamber ought to do. As at present constituted, the House of Lords utterly fails to fulfill the duties of a Senate. Important measures are languidly discussed in a House of a score members, while on a party field-day three hundred Peers rush to the House to record their votes. Many eminent statesmen are practically excluded from the House of Peers by the want of the fortune necessary to support the position, and of late years the practice of bestowing Peerages on wealthy and influential supporters has been indulged in by the leaders of both parties when in power, until the numbers of the Upper House have been enlarged beyond all due limits. The House of Lords has many claims on the respect of the English people; it has produced a large share of their greatest statesmen, their most brilliant orators, and not a few of their most daring popular leaders. Even now, in many matters, its legislation has been far more sound and more popular than that of the Lower House. In railway matters, in particular, the Lords have earned the gratitude of both shareholders and public by the firm way in which they have resisted the unprincipled machinations of directors and the greediness of the great companies—a task in which the House of Commons failed lamentably. But still general efficiency—the quality which the English are so earnestly demanding in every department of Government—is wanting, and it is this want of efficiency that is likely to render some considerable measure of reform in the Upper House necessary.

We do not believe that there is any foundation for the idea that the House of Lords will be abolished, or hereditary legislative privileges entirely put an end to in England, when the power of the new constituencies makes itself felt. The single chamber form of government has everywhere been abandoned as impracticable, and there are special and grave reasons against its adoption in England. Nothing short of a social earthquake and a redistribution of property could shake the power of the great territorial families in their respective localities, and the very first effect of the abolition of the House of Lords would be to flood the Lower House, already aristocratic enough in its composition, with great Peers, obliged to enter political life by the only channel open to them. This is a serious question, and one generally overlooked. It is true that a large proportion of the House of Commons consists of the near relatives of Peers; but then they are far more amenable to popular pressure than the actual head of the family and owner of the estates would be. It is probable that in the future, as in the past, the Lords will always yield in the end to the popular will, when that will is expressed decisively and firmly, and that, with certain modifications, the existing state of things will continue. The Peers have too much sense to provoke a really dangerous class conflict by prolonged resistance to the wishes of the people, and though a few over-zealous followers of Mr. GLADSTONE may inveigh against them on account of the recent vote, there is no sign at present of any revolutionary change in the English form of government being likely to result from it. If the Lords reject the similar bill, which will come before them next year, there might be trouble, but we do not suppose they will try so dangerous an experiment.

The Indian Treaties.

Congress has so long delayed action in regard to Indian matters that it is extremely doubtful if any definite policy will be agreed upon at this session. It will be a most unfortunate thing for the West, however, if this important matter is left for another year in its present unsettled condition. The Indians, discouraged and disgusted at the non-fulfillment of the treaties which they entered into a year ago, are repeating their operations of last season, and roving bands are carrying terror to the hearts of hundreds of settlers. The depredations already committed by them this year will serve to intimidate hundreds of emigrants, who would otherwise have made their homes on the frontier.

For all these outrages the Government is directly responsible. The Indian Peace Commission which was sent out last year succeeded, after great trouble and at a heavy expense, in reaching the hostile tribes, and in perfecting satisfactory treaties with them. By the terms of these treaties the Indians were to be concentrated on certain lands set apart exclusively for their use, mills, stores, churches and schools were to be erected for them, and Government agents were to instruct them in agricultural pursuits and in the raising of stock. In short, the red man was to be gradually civilized, and taught to earn his living by the sweat of his brow.

But these treaties are good for nothing until ratified by the authorities at Washington. This has not yet been done, notwithstanding the fact that the Commissioners have repeatedly urged it upon the attention of the proper officials. They assert that this delay is the direct cause of the Indian hostilities this season, and predict that unless something is done speedily the dissatisfaction among the red men will become more general and another Indian war be the result.

The New Governor of Ontario.

It is not unworthy of remark that the first Governor of the Province of Ontario, under the new Canadian Confederation, is by birth an American, whose intelligent and successful enterprise raised him into an influential commercial position, and whose administrative abilities have for some years been exercised as one of the advisers of the Crown. Hon. W. P. HOWLAND is, we believe, a native of this State, and is well and favorably known in our mercantile community as an upright and sagacious business man. He entered the field of Canadian politics about ten years ago, rose rapidly to prominence, and receives the distinction now conferred upon him as a reward for zealous and persistent service in the cause of Confederation. He is remembered at Washington as a member of the provincial delegation which in 1866 attempted the negotiation of a scheme of reciprocity.

Such an appointment, in such circumstances, notably exemplifies the march of liberalism among our neighbors. It shows that Americans have fair play in the race for honors as well as profit; and is as honorable to the Government which advised the appointment as to Mr. HOWLAND himself.

Operatic Reciprocity with England.

Mr. MAPLESON, of Her Majesty's Theatre, is really going to pay a visit to this country in the course of the next few months—at least a rumor to that effect has been current for some time in London without meeting with authoritative contradiction. We hope that the rumor is well founded. While America supplies Europe with *prime donne*, we have much to learn from Europe in the mysteries of operatic management, and there is nobody whom our managers can take as a model with greater advantage than Mr. MAPLESON. Seven years ago, Covent Garden Theatre was the home of the only Italian opera in London, and competition was supposed to be impossible. Operatic managers of the greatest experience and world-wide notoriety had been ruined in the attempt to restore the fallen fortunes of the older but unfortunate Opera House in the Haymarket. With the command of immense capital, unlimited spectacular resources, the pick of the singers of the day, and an orchestra led by COSTA, it was thought that the management of Convent Garden might ridicule all possible rivalry. Yet Mr. MAPLESON, in a couple of seasons, revived the original glories of Her Majesty's Theatre, rallied round his standard a body of first-class singers, second to none in the world, and, with the aid of Signor ARDITI, organized an orchestra and chorus—the former nearly one hundred strong—that compelled even COSTA to look to his laurels. During the last few years Mr. MAPLESON has given all the well-known operas, produced several new ones, and revived many works of the highest merit which had temporarily passed out of the popular *repertoire*, such as CHERUBINI'S *Medea* and GLUCK'S *Iphigenia*. And he has achieved his almost unexampled success by pursuing a course that every American manager would do well to study. He has never relied upon a few popular vocalists to compensate for an undrilled orchestra or an incompetent chorus, but has always aimed at that completeness in every department which alone gives the real charm to operatic performances. And it is in this respect that we look for permanent benefits to result from his visit. We shall all be glad to have the opportunity of hearing and seeing TITIENS, great actress as well as brilliant singer, of welcoming back to our shores Miss KELLOGG, fresh from her European triumphs, and of judging for ourselves of the justice of the English boasts as to the excellence of their favorite baritone, SANTLEY. There can be no doubt as to the reception that the public will extend to our visitors. But what we mainly look forward to is that our operatic managers will suffer no feelings of jealousy to prevent them from taking a few hints from the management of so distinguished a fellow-laborer as Mr. MAPLESON. His visit here will at all events call attention to the means by which he has attained the position which enables him to make it. For Italian opera to prove a genuine success in New-York, and to be a credit to our City as well as a source of pleasure to our citizens, it must be conducted on a sound and permanent basis. It will not do merely to collect a handful of singers and an undisciplined force of orchestral irregulars for a brief season, at any time of the year, and at any opera house that happens to be vacant. Operatic enterprise cannot be conducted on the hand-to-mouth principle. Nothing can insure that perfect harmony among all departments of opera which is so essential to operatic success, but systematic organization, permanence of management, and unremitting attention to details. These are the secrets of Mr. MAPLESON'S success in London, and they will prove of just as great value to the first manager who acts upon them here as they have done to him.

MINOR TOPICS.

The President is anxious, before the close of the session of Congress, to fill the four important missions which are now vacant. Accordingly he yesterday nominated to the Senate HENRY W. WATTS, of Pennsylvania, to be Minister to Austria; JOHN L. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, Minister to Russia; W. D. ROSECRANS, of Ohio, Minister to Spain; JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, Minister to Mexico. The Austrian mission has been exceedingly hard to fill; the present nomination is the fourth or fifth the President has made; and we fear that the rejection of Mr. SMYTHE last week furnishes little hope for the present nominee. There is no doubt that the renomination of Mr. MOTLEY for the position would be promptly confirmed. Gen. MCCLERNAND has no chance of confirmation to the Mexican mission; and we are sure the President could not do better than appoint as Minister our present efficient *Charge d'Affaires* in Mexico, Mr. E. L. PLUMB. We trust that the nomination of Gen. ROSECRANS as Minister to the Spanish Government will be confirmed without delay.

We have recently had important convictions in this City, in Philadelphia, Richmond and elsewhere, for defrauding the revenue. We now learn of a conviction yesterday in Boston for evading the whisky tax, with a fine of $4,000 and five months, imprisonment. It is another warning to a class of knaves who have but lately begun to learn that there are such things as law and justice.

Mr. SEWARD'S proclamation of yesterday in regard to the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, leaves the question of its ratification in doubt. He merely certifies to its ratification, *if* the ratifying resolutions of Ohio and New-Jersey are to be held valid, notwithstanding their subsequent withdrawal. Of course it was not in Mr. SEWARD'S power to settle the point of validity under such circumstances, and therefore we suppose it will ultimately have to be referred to the Supreme Court.

We have now a good prospect of passing through the Summer without a visitation of cholera or any of the infectious diseases which frequently threaten us in Summer. The Board of Health give positive assurance that no cholera cases have occurred in the City. Considering the extraordinary heat of the last ten days, and the extraordinary season of rain that preceded it—considering the state of our City and the invitation we hold out to all the plagues, we are not without reason to be grateful.

Gen. GRANT continues to refuse all public demonstrations and receptions in his Western tour. A few days ago the City Council of Leavenworth offered him municipal honors; but he wrote a letter, of unusual length for him, asserting and reiterating his desire to be saved from the infliction. The Democratic papers will now doubtless groan and lament over the circumstance, that GRANT did not have an "enthusiastic" public reception at Leavenworth.

Secretary SEWARD is evidently determined to signalize his administration of our foreign affairs by establishing on a satisfactory basis all our relations with other countries. We learn that in addition to his successful negotiation of naturalization and citizenship treaties with nearly all the Governments of Europe, he is now engaged in the establishment of similar treaties with Mexico and all the States of South America. The indomitable energy, watchful intelligence and patriotic zeal of the venerable Secretary are deserving of the amazement which they excite throughout the world.

The Democratic papers are in great straits to find out some way of attacking GRANT. They cannot deny that he led our armies to victory and saved the Union; they cannot deny his immense services to the country; they cannot deny his executive and practical genius; they cannot deny his personal or official integrity. And so they have got up a variety of expedients—some pitiful, some villainous. Thus the *World* has been writing silly nonsense for several months past about his *name*, and latterly it has resorted to the old but worthless dodge of unscrupulous party hacks, of making charges of drunkenness. This is the best and the worst they can do; and we should think it must convince even the most hide-bound Democrat that the opposition to GRANT has nothing whatever to stand upon.

Congress has again disposed of the weighty case of Miss VINNIE REAM. Because she was supposed to have favored the acquittal of President JOHNSON on the impeachment trial, Congress turned her out of the room in the Capitol which it had previously given her as a workshop in which to make a statue of President LINCOLN. Yesterday, on motion of THAD. STEVENS, she was again permitted to occupy the room. Justice and mercy are equally beautiful.

The nomination of an old party hack like SEYMOUR—of a politician who, though a party hack, has had no experience in the administration of national affairs or in national legislation—shows what kind of an Administration the Democrats desire to give the country. It would be a grand time for frowsy politicians, for party sharpers, for the old Democratic hacks who have been on short commons ever since the days of BUCHANAN and PIERCE. They would turn up; they are already turning up, hungry as savages, and eager for the return of the good old times when they fattened unmolested, and enjoyed the public plunder without fear of detection. SEYMOUR is their beau ideal of a "great statesman," after the Buchanan pattern.

The address of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts says of GRANT, that he has no political dogmas that will stand in the way of a reasonable administration of Government, and no political hatreds on which to build up and encourage factions after he shall have entered upon his term of office. This is one of the highest encomiums of Gen. GRANT. A bitter politician and narrow-minded factionist, would be one of the greatest evils that could be inflicted upon a country already half-ruined by such obstructions.

During the war our fighting ships afloat numbered over five hundred. They are now reduced to about eighty—screw sloops, paddle-wheels, frigates, gunboats, store-ships, &c. Five of the most effective of these are yet in the navy-yards, and mount 83 guns; seven are with Admiral FARRAGUT, numbering also 83 guns; twelve, of 113 guns, form the Asiatic Squadron, under Rear-Admiral ROWAN; seven, of 57 guns, are with Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN, on the South Pacific Station; Rear-Admiral CRAVEN commands eleven with 124 guns, on the North Pacific Station; Rear-Admiral DAVIS has seven with 75 guns, on the South Atlantic Station; eight, with 73 guns, are with Rear-Admiral HOFF, on the North Atlantic Station; while Vice-Admiral PORTER has thirteen, with 145 guns, in the Naval Academy Squadron; and seven, with 73 guns, are on the lakes and on home stations.

Mr. DISRAELI seems intent upon working himself into unpopularity in every direction. A few days since the London Workingmen's Association drew his attention to the inconvenience of the 4 o'clock closing hour of the polls, and asked him to receive a deputation—which is the English mode of learning and promising attention to the desires of constituents or people. But the Premier declined to grant the request, "because he had numerous engagements," and, moreover, said it was hopeless to attempt a change of hour, as the time had already been fixed by Parliament. So the workingmen may vote as they best can. It is certainly strange that so astute an observer should not have learned the poor policy, not to say danger, of tying down the safety-valve.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

OPERA BOUFFE—NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Mr. BATEMAN, to use his own expressive term, "resumed" the performance of opera bouffe last evening at Niblo's Garden, and was greeted, as he deserved to be, with an overflowing audience. The artists were almost entirely new. The opera itself—"Barbe Bleue"—was played for the first time in this City. To speak very briefly of the latter: it is built on a larger plan than most of OFFENBACH'S operas, but has much of the prevailing lightsomeness of is style. The characters are well contrasted, and were well sustained. The artists were all successful. Mlle. IRMA has a winsome, pleasant way, which commends her at once to the apprecia ion of the auditor. Mlle. LAMBELE was somewhat weak, but looked charming. The positive success of the evening was that of M. AUGAC, the new tenor, who sings pleasantly and acts with spirit. He is decidedly the best French tenor we have ever had in this country. The orchestra was conducted by M. BIRGFELD, and was thoroughly satisfactory. The chorus was unusually strong and prompt and precise. The costumes and scenery were in excellent taste, and the success of the work was emphatic. It will need to be closed up more thoroughly, for last evening it was near midnight when the performance terminated. But there was no doubt of the success of this new work of OFFENBACH'S. It will, of course, be played every evening.

VENEZUELA.

The Success of the Revolution—Capture of the Capital—Details of the Assault.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARACAS, Monday, July 6, 1868.

The revolution has triumphed, and is in possession of this capital.

The attack commenced on the 22d ult., at 2 o'clock in the morning. The first fight occurred in the neighboring small village of Chacao, from where the Government troops were repelled after hard fighting. Gen. BRUZUAL, in full uniform, at the head of fifty lancers, tried to check the retreat, but in vain. The Government troops then retreated to their intrenchments in the city. The Archbishop's palace, the cathedral, all the churches, the Government house, the barracks of San Carlos, and even private dwellings were fortified. The revolutionists continued their advance, and from street to street, from barricade to barricade, the struggle was carried on for two days, feats of valor being displayed on both sides.

On the 24th the tower of the cathedral, which formed one of the four cardinal points of defense, being rather closely pressed by Gen. JOSE G. NONAGAS, proposed to remain neutral. Gen. BRUZUAL, exasperated at this act, sent Gen. LARA to take over the command, but the tower had already surrendered. Gen. NORTON, a Frenchman by birth, who defended the palace of the Archbishop, surrendered voluntarily. These two events left one part of the town defenceless, and due to this unjustifiable conduct on the part of the Generals is mainly ascribed the victory of the revolution. All the other points surrendered or were captured after hard fighting. The barracks of San Carlos, the last stronghold of the Government, surrendered on the 25th.

Thus ended the assault, which lasted from the 22d to the 25th, under the incessant firing of musketry and cannon. The revolutionary forces amounted to 4,000 and the Government troops to 2,000 men. Number of killed 311, wounded, 704. Total, 1,015.

Gen. BRUZUAL managed to escape at midnight, with Gens. OCHOA, ARISTEGUIETA and others to Laguayra. There they spiked the cannon and shipped the whole garrison on board the war steamer *Purureche*, and sailed for Puerto Cabello.

Gen. JOSE TADEO MONAGAS, Commander-in-Chief of the revolutionary forces, made his entry into this city amid the acclamations of the population. A *Te Deum* has been sung, and the city was illuminated for several nights. A medal has been created with the inscription, "Libertador de Caracas," and "Union y Libertad," to be distributed among the army. No persecutions have taken place. Great moderation has been displayed.

Among the dead are Gen. Meriano Parra, Col. A. Cupril, Ramon Adrian, D. Carrillo, H. Madriz and Machado.

The new Government has been recognized by all the foreign Ministers. On the 5th inst. the entire body of the American Legation proceeded to the Government House to felicitate the head of the Executive, being the day of independence of this Republic. Mr. PRUYN, in charge of the Legation, and Mr. TALMAGE, Special Commissioner of the United States, delivered speeches in commemoration of the day.

The new ministry is composed of the following members:

GUILLERMO TELL VILLEGAS, Minister of Interior and Justice presiding over the Council of Ministers.
MARCOS SANTAPA, Finance.
Gen. MATEO GUERRA MARCANO, Foreign Affairs.
Gen. DOMINGO MONAGAS, War and Marine.
Director NICANON BORGES, Public Works.
Director PARGA, Credito Publico.

These are men of the highest standing, and seldom has this country been presided over by better men. Mr. MARCOS SANTANA is a person of such high responsibility that, it is asserted, he has been able through his influence to negotiate a loan of $500,000 for the new Government.

Gen. JOSE TADEO NONAGAS has started with 2,000 men for Puerto Cabello. At this city, (dates to 7th,) Gen. BRUZUAL has established the seat of the Government. He has appointed his new Ministry, and is fortifying himself. He has the whole fleet in his favor—say the steamers *Purureche*, *Kaparori* and *Bolivar*—and it is rumored he intends blockading Laguayra. Gen. BRUZUAL is adopting rather despotic measures. The merchants refuse to advance him funds, and in the absence of legal resources he seizes everything that can be realized within his reach. As Puerto Cabello is a well fortified place, BRUZUAL, with his 1,000 men, can support a long siege. In fact Puerto Cabello is impregnable without a fleet.

The State of Zulia, I learn from Maracaibo, is quiet. President SUTHERLAND has remained neutral up to the present moment.

ST. DOMINGO.

Revolutionary Matters—Rumored Death of Salnave.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. DOMINGO, Thursday, July 9, 1868.

The revolution, headed by Gens. LUPERON and CABRAL in the southern and northern frontiers, has commenced, and it is anticipated that the whole country will be soon again in a blaze.

Mr. BAEZ is basing his hopes on a loan, said to be contracted by the Curazao banker, Mr. ABRAM JESURUN, in London. This, however, requires confirmation, and seems merely to be spread to animate the people. Meanwhile, arrestations and banishments are the order of the day. The most private correspondence undergoes the strictest scrutiny, and passengers arriving at the city are often stripped to examine if they carry any letters about them.

The rumor that President SALNAVE, of Hayti, has fallen, has created great consternation, as SALNAVE is nothing less than the ally of President BAEZ.

Business dull; money scarce. The health of the island is good.

MEXICO.

Movements of the Pronunciados and other Revolutionists—Church and State—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, July 14, 1868.

The changes rung by Mexican politicians are never ending. Yesterday authentic notices reached the capital of Pronunciamientos in all parts of the Republic; to-day it is asserted without contradiction that the rebels are triumphing in various States of the Federal Republic, and on the same sheet one will find it is as authoritatively stated that the same victorious rebels publish manifestos denying their hostility to the Central Government; that they were having a sort of family quarrel within the limits of their own State, with such trifling irregularities sometimes as encounters with Federal troops, &c., &c. The Mexican people are adverse to continued application, and so even their revolutions never attain the sought-for objects. The masses are in the way of work, and until there is a radical change among them, which generations may hardly effect, anarchy will be the normal state of Mexico.

The larger part of the miscellaneous items of news proves this. Gen. JIMENEZ declares his signature, which is attached to the proclamation of ANTONIO RIVERA, to be a forgery. Rumors from Mazatlan say there has been some difficulty between the Government authorities and an English man-of-war in regard to the shipping of silver bars. The rebel GALVEZ was shot in the Potrillos ranch on the 1st. Gen. GUTIERREZ, who had been sentenced to death, was finally indulted to ten years' imprisonment in the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa. A private letter states that D. ANGEL MIRAMON has been arrested in Itamantla carrying papers to the rebel commanders, and by virtue of a Government order he will be tried by court-martial. The above probably refers to D. CARLOS MIRAMON. Villa del Valle has been attacked by a force of some two hundred men, headed by RAFAEL ESTRADA, who directed his forces against the Tower, the only point that the thirty infantry who guarded the place could maintain. The enemy showed themselves barbarous and ferocious in the extreme, but finding themselves impotent to vanquish this handful of valiant men, burnt pepper at the foot of the Tower, the flames destroying a part of an adjoining church; the soldiers courageously maintained their ground until a lack of ammunition compelled them to surrender, after nine consecutive hours' combat. As soon as it became known to the Government, several squadrons of cavalry were sent out; but the enemy cowardly fled before an equal force, after having completely sacked the place. The suppression of religious teaching in certain schools gives motive for lamentation on the part of some conservative periodicals, who take pains to make it appear that in Mexico there is no liberty for Roman Catholicism. The separation of Church and State once established, there being no State religion, there should be no sectarian teachings in any school supported by the public funds. But this is no proof of hostility against or oppression of any sect. Private schools can adopt religious instruction, and the Roman Catholic clergy are free to found sectarian schools, but they will never be again allowed in Mexico to claim for their faith precedence over that of other sects. Gen. ESCOBEDO is in Queretaro, organizing his command for a campaign against the rebel mountaineers. The Indians in Sonora are committing depredations, and there is no force at hand to suppress them. The telegraph line between Monterey and Saltillo will be completed shortly.

YUCATAN.

MANUEL CEPEDA PEREZ has been legally declared Governor of the State, and on the 29th took possession of his office, receiving the honors corresponding to his civil and military rank. JOSE MARIA FARGAS had already been appointed Lieutenant-Governor before the arrival of Gov. PEREZ.

QUASIMODO.

Gen. Grant's Offer of his Services in 1861—Letter from Senator Yates.

The following letter from Senator YATES, of Illinois, was written in reply to one asking for the information it contains:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I received your favor of the 6th inst., inquiring whether the report is true that "Gen. GRANT begged me for a commission in the army" while I was Governor of Illinois. I answer no. At the commencement of the war he came to me and modestly offered his services in whatever capacity he could be useful. He rendered important aid in the Governor's and Adjutant-General's offices, and places of military rendezvous in the State. While he was absent on a visit in Kentucky, I offered him by telegraph the appointment of Colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry. He did not ask the appointment, and I have reason to believe that he knew nothing of my intention of tendering it until he received my dispatch, nor did he expect it. I never saw anything in Gen. GRANT before his appointment nor since that looked like begging me or any other person for office. He has none of the ways of the professional office-seeker, and his whole history shows place seeking him rather than him seeking place. When he called upon me he seemed to feel that he owed to the Government which had given him a military education the benefit of that knowledge, and that in the hour of her peril he should not be choice in the place assigned him in the service. I am sure he was moved by the most unselfish patriotism. Inclosed herewith, please find a copy of a speech delivered by me in the Senate on the bill to revive the grade of General of the Army, which details at greater length than is suitable to a short letter, the history of his first engaging in the military service in 1861, and of his connection with the raising of troops in Illinois; also, my views of the character and services of the great General, who, at the head of our brave boys in blue, crushed the rebellion, crowned our arms with victory, and saved the life of the nation. Yours, very truly.

RICHARD YATES.

Senator Sawyer, of South Carolina—Letter from Gen. W. T. Bennett.

To the Editor of the Washington Chronicle:

The statement in the telegram of to-day's *Chronicle* concerning Hon. FREDERICK A. SAWYER, United States Senator elect from South Carolina, charging him with having been a blockade-runner during the war, presents an accusation so unheard of and so obviously inconsistent with his recent election by a majority of the most Radical Legislature of any of the Reconstructed States, that I am induced to give you a few facts concerning his antecedents.

Mr. SAWYER went to South Carolina some years prior to the war, from New-England, and was employed as Superintendent of schools in Charleston, which position he occupied until he found it necessary to leave the South in order to escape conscription into the rebel army. He could not, however, take his family, as Gen. HALLECK had ordered that no more women should be received within our lines. Gen. FOSTER, commanding the Department of the South, upon learning the circumstances of the case, together with the extremely delicate condition of Mrs. SAWYER'S health, ordered them to be received on our flag-of-truce boat in Charleston Harbor, August, 1864. I was at the time Provost-Marshal-General of the Department, a position which gave me opportunities for being acquainted with all the circumstances of the case. Mr. SAWYER expressed himself at the time as disgusted with the South, and as having been opposed to the secession movement from the first. The story that he was a blockade-runner will be news in South Carolina. After the surrender of Charleston he returned to the city, and, during a period of ten months that I was in command there, I never found Mr. SAWYER'S actions or expressions inconsistent with those of a staunch Union man, opposed to the rebels and their principles, yet esteemed as a gentleman of distinguished culture and uprightness by all classes—white and colored.

Respectfully yours,
W. T. BENNETT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.

TELEGRAMS.

The London Times on the Condition of American Finances.

More Indian Outrages on the Plains Anticipated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times on American Finances.

LONDON, Monday, July 20.

The *Times* this morning has a leading editorial on the finances of the United States. The article closes as follows:

"The true interest of the United States Government lies in its honor and right. Heavy as the taxes generally are, it is infinitely better that everything should be taxed than to repudiate the terms upon which the national debt was created."

Movements of Admiral Farragut.

LONDON, Monday, July 20.

It is announced to-day that Admiral FARRAGUT will visit Greece at an early day.

Lord Napier and Parliament.

LONDON, Monday, July 20.

Lord NAPIER of Magdala, for himself and for the officers and men of the Abyssinian Expedition, has made grateful acknowledgments to both Houses of Parliament for their recent vote of thanks.

A Gunsmith's Shop in Cork Plundered by Armed Men.

CORK, Monday, July 20.

A gunsmith's shop was broken into last night and plundered of its contents by six armed men. The Police are actively engaged in a search for the perpetrators, but no arrests have yet been made.

FRANCE.

Visit of the Emperor to Plombieres.

PARIS, Monday, July 20.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has gone to Plombières.

AUSTRIA.

Appointment of Minister to the United States.

VIENNA, Monday, July 20.

The Baron VON LEDERER, late Minister Resident at Hamburg, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Austria to the United States.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

The Annuities Withheld from Several Tribes—Warlike Demonstrations in Consequence—More Robberies.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 20.

An army officer just from Fort Larned, on the Arkansas River, says that from twelve to fifteen hundred Indians, representing nearly all the tribes on the plains, congregated at or near that post to receive annuities, but that on account of recent depredations Col. WYNCOOP had been ordered to withhold arms and ammunition. This the Indians alleged was a violation of the treaty, and they notified Col. WYNCOOP, that if he did not issue the arms and ammunition they would fight for them—that they were ready for war again. The meeting broke up in great confusion.

That evening (the 10th inst.) the Kiowas attacked a train from Kansas City, also a Mexican train and mail carrier, and robbed them of supplies and provisions and beat the teamsters.

Gen. SULLY arrived from Fort Harker on the 11th inst., and notified the Indians, in the presence of 600 cavalry, that he preferred peace, but was prepared for war. This seemed to awe them somewhat, but they were sullen and discontented.

Col. WYNCOOP deprecates the vacillating course pursued by the Government, and says the Indians in his agency were never more peacefully inclined. But he says that hostilities are liable to break out at any time.

A Lieutenant and five soldiers belonging to Fort Larned have been killed by the Indians.

All the troops at Fort Ellsworth have been ordered to Fort Larned, and the commanding officers of all the posts in the department have been ordered to prepare their commands for action on the shortest possible notice.

A Laramie dispatch says the Indians captured a hundred and thirty mules belonging to E. CREIGHTON, near Capou station, Saturday, and also drove away a large number of cattle, which they soon abandoned, however, evidently in fear of pursuit.

The trains on the Pacific Railroad began running to Benton to-day.

Mortality in Montreal—The Woods on Fire.

MONTREAL, Canada, Monday, July 20.

Two hundred and nine deaths occurred in this city last week, which is the largest number on record for that period of time, exclusive of cholera years. A large portion of the fatalities are attributable to sun-stroke or apoplexy. Prayers were offered up for rain in several of the churches yesterday.

A man named ROACH, under treatment at the general hospital for sun-stroke, in a fit of delirium, jumped from a third-story window yesterday, fearfully mangling his body and causing instant death.

Parties from St. Scholastique and other points to-day, report the roads impassable on account of burning forests.

The Quebec steamers are twenty-four hours late in consequence of the smoke on the river; and railroad trains are also detained from the same cause.

The thermometer to-day indicated 90 degrees.

The Georgia Legislature—The Eligibility of Senators.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, July 20.

The Senate to-day received a message from the Governor stating that the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the eligibility of Senators, under the act of Congress to admit the State of Georgia, &c., together with the evidence taken, was transmitted to the commanding General, and a reply was received from Gen. MEADE, in substance as follows:

The General acknowledges the receipt of the Governor's communication of the 17th inst., transmitting the action of the Senate on the eligibility of its members under the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution, objecting to the same on the ground of the admission of certain member, who in the judgment of the minority of the Committee and the Governor, are ineligible. In reply the General begs leave to state that the subject matter of the Governor's communication will be held by him for consideration, and action thereon will be deferred until he is officially advised of the course pursued by the House of Representatives on the same subject.

On motion the message was laid on the table, and the Senate adjourned.

A resolution offered in the House to send to the Governor papers, documents and evidence in cases of alleged ineligibility of its members was defeated.

The Committee appointed to report to the Governor the action of the House on the eligibility of its members reported that they had performed their duty, and the Governor would transmit the report to the General commanding.

Murder of a White Man in Tennessee by Negroes.

NASHVILLE, Monday, July 20.

JEREMIAH EZELL (white man) was shot Saturday night near Franklin, Tenn. A rumor prevailed during the day that the negroes intended to burn the town at night. EZELL and others patrolled the streets on horseback, and rode out some distance from the town to reconnoitre; but finding no signs of hostility, they returned to town and made a report which quieted all fear. A short time after EZELL and three others rode just outside of town, and were fired upon by eighteen negroes in ambush. EZELL received a wound from which he died Sunday. Mr. BEAZLEY was wounded in the heel. Great excitement prevailed Sunday and to-day, but there has been no outbreak.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, July 20.

An immense gathering of Democrats and Conservatives met at Masonic Hall to-night to ratify the nominations made by the New-York Convention. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the platform, &c. After the adjournment a grand procession was formed, consisting of fire companies, railroad employes, boat clubs, base-ball clubs, colored Conservative clubs and citizens, carrying torches, transparencies, &c. After marching through the principal streets they proceeded to Court-house-square, where they are now being addressed by distinguished speakers. The houses were generally illuminated throughout the city. The greatest enthusiasm prevails.

Disaster on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

ALTOONA, Penn., Monday, July 20.

An accident occurred to the Emigrant train going west yesterday, near Newton, Hamilton Station. Four cars were thrown from the track. One car was upset and a number of the occupants more or less injured. One woman had a wrist fractured, and another a collar bone broken. Medical attendance was promptly provided and the injured persons were enabled to proceed on their journey without material delay. The cause of the accident has not yet been definitely ascertained.

Convention of Colored Men in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 20.

A convention of colored men was held here on Friday last, at which delegates were appointed to attend the Border State Union, to be held at Baltimore, Aug. 4, for the purpose of appealing to the people of Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky to grant impartial suffrage to colored men. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the negro suffrage plank in the Missouri State platform.

The weather has not been so warm to-day, the mercury only rising to 96°, and the number of deaths proportionately decreased.

The Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, July 20.

In the State Senate to-day, Mr. PENNINGTON offered a resolution looking to the removal of disabilities from State voters.

The State Constitution disfranchises all whom the fourteenth amendment forbids holding office.

Mr. PENNINGTON'S resolution was adopted by a large majority. It provides for the appointment of a joint committee, to report at once.

The legislation to-day was mostly of a local character.

The South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, July 20.

In the Legislature bills are being introduced for the reorganization of the Courts and the other departments of the Government. The negroes are petitioning for incorporation into the military companies.

The House had a secret session to-day for the consideration of special communications received by members.

The Cholera Disappearing from Havana.

HAVANA, Monday, July 20.

The cholera is fast disappearing from the Island. The disease is considered to be only sporadic in character.

Exchange on London, 9½@10 premium; on the United States, in currency, 31½ discount for long sight; in gold, 2 per cent. discount for long sight, and ½ per cent. discount for short sight.

Knitting Factory Burned at Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Monday, July 20.

JAMES HOLROYD'S Knitting Factory, in this city, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The building was owned by GEORGE AMES, on which there was an insurance of $12,000. The stock and machinery were valued at $57,000; insured for $28,000. The total loss is estimated at $70,000. The weather was very warm, and the fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion.

Over One Hundred Persons Poisoned in Owensborough, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 20.

More than one hundred guests of hotels in Owensborough, Ky., were poisoned by drinking milk at supper Saturday evening. They were all very sick at the same time, and great excitement and consternation prevailed. They are all in a fair way to recover. Some of the milk is being analyzed.

The Wreck of the "Living Age"—The Survivors Heard From.

BOSTON, Monday, July 20.

A letter has been received here which states that Capt. MCCLURE and the missing boat's crew of the ship *Living Age*, which burnt at sea, have safely arrived at Point de Galle. They landed at the Maldive Islands, where they were kindly treated by the natives.

Drowning Casualties in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, July 20.

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, aged 14 years, a son of HENRY ENSIGN, was drowned on Saturday evening while bathing with several other boys, at Simsbury; and on Saturday afternoon ROSWELL HART, aged 22, was drowned while bathing at West Avon. The bodies have been recovered.

Drowning Casualty—Rowing Match at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Monday, July 20.

JEROME RANDALL, of this city, aged eighteen, was drowned on Saturday evening while bathing in Lake Quinsegamond.

The Ward crew, who have entered for the six-oared race which is to come off on Wednesday, have arrived, and are stopping at the Waldo House.

A Laborer Murdered in Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, July 20.

A man named LACKEY COULON, a laborer in MOORE'S brick-yard, in Morton-street, in this city, was murdered on Sunday night in the brick-yard by some unknown persons, and his body thrown in an adjacent pond. Suspicion is directed to a gang of men supposed to be guilty of the crime.

Democratic Meeting in Montgomery, Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, July 20.

An enthusiastic Seymour and Blair meeting was held here to-night, continuing to a late hour. Speeches were made by General CLANTON, Ex-Governor WATTS, and other prominent citizens. A great many negroes were present.

Sentence in Boston for Violation of the Revenue Laws.

BOSTON, Monday, July 20.

JOS. A. BOYDEN, convicted in the United States District Court of attempting to evade the payment of the taxes on 600 barrels of distilled spirits, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $4,000 and to be imprisoned five months.

Another Failure by Weston, the Pedestrian.

PORTLAND, Monday, July 20.

WESTON, the pedestrian, failed to accomplish fifty miles in eleven hours at the Forest City Park, on Saturday. His time was eleven hours six and a-half minutes.

The Army Worm in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, July 20.

The army worm has appeared on the farms in this and Lowndes Counties and causes much alarm.

Trial of Steam and Atmospheric Water-Power Engines.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 20.

The contest between steam engines and the new atmospheric water-power, built in this city, resulted in favor of the latter five to one. The invention gives water power for any locality, also for navigation purposes, at one-half the cost of steam.

Pennsylvania Railroad Excursion Party Homeward Bound.

OMAHA, Monday, July 20.

The Pennsylvania Railroad excursion party are at this city homeward bound. They go *via* Leavenworth and St. Louis. They all express themselves pleased with their trip.

Mutiny on the Brig Mohawk—One Man Shot.

BOSTON, Monday, July 20.

The British brig *Mohawk*, Capt. FRASER, arrived at Gloucester Saturday, with several of her crew in irons for mutiny. Before the mutiny was quelled one man was shot.

A Massachusetts Lumber Dealer Commits Forgery and Absconds.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Monday, July 20.

Capt. C. C WRIGHT, an extensive lumber dealer of this town absconded last night, having failed for $30,000, and forged notes on two of his brothers-in-law.

Death of the Mayor of New-Albany, Ind.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 20.

U. L. SANDERSON, Mayor of New-Albany, died yesterday. He served gallantly as Captain in the Mexican war, and as Colonel in the late war.

SOUTH AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival at this port to-day of the steamship *South America*, we have advices from Rio Janerio to the 23d ult.

The War—Where is Lopez and What Doing?—The Allies Troubled—Suppose They Take Humaita, What Then?—Lopez Deserts his Capital—Run on the Banks at Montevideo.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Friday, June 12, 1868.

We are seldom in such a seething excitement in the River Platte as rules all the country through this month of June. The Paraguayan war, the election of President, a money crisis in the neighboring city of Montevideo, almost threatening a revolution, are the prominent points of agitation.

The war on Paraguay has not drawn near its end, except by lapse of time, since the last mail. The Paraguayans are still resisting to the death. No appearance of surrender is seen. They do not risk large bodies of men in any engagement, and they lose very few prisoners. Their rule seems to be victory or death on the field or safe retreat, but this last not until after the most daring achievements.

Humaita, the old pet fort, that the elder LOPEZ built, and that has now resisted the skill of the allies for over two years, is closely invested, and it seems inevitable that it must soon fall. The supplies are cut off, and though an attack would be very costly to the allies if made from the land side, yet it is to be made soon. Little by little the men and cannons have been removed from this fort, so that if the men cut their way out the loss will not be very great. At any rate, the fall of that fort will not by any means decide the war.

A strong reconnoissance is about to go out to find the exact position of LOPEZ and to see what new defences he is making at or near the River Tebicuari.

In all the interior the service of woman is made auxiliary to man. The women do all the home work, as tending flocks and cultivating the ground, and they fill all the petty offices of Government. Paraguay is the only country in the world where woman has a perfect equality with man. She holds office, fights, works on the farm, recruits soldiers, serves in the hospital, guards the house, tames horses, and, in fine, she is free. Man has taken off the shackles and she is equal to the situation. She has not yet taken the musket, at least not in large numbers, for some are found killed beside young men and lads, supposed to be their sons, but their equality prepares them for any coarseness.

Asuncion, the capital, has been deserted. It is on the river and is exposed to the enemy. The doors are locked and all the people and records, &c., are removed a few miles inland to the little town of Luque. Defences also are being erected in various parts of the interior, where jungles and swamps will favor the Paraguayan and enmesh his pursuers. A few soldiers are left at Asuncion, whose duty it is, not to fight the enemy, but to shoot on the spot any one seen to enter one of the closed houses.

It cannot be concealed that Paraguay is sadly, terribly reduced, both as to men and supplies. It is equally certain that they do not desire peace on condition of submission. The old stories of LOPEZ' tyranny can no longer be belived. At least if he is a tyrant, he is what the people there desire. They adhere to the fortunes of LOPEZ with a devotion never surpassed.

Congress is very slow in making any expression favorable to the war. Indeed there is a project now before the Lower House to annul the Triple Alliance Treaty. This will most likely become a law. This may involve a war with Brazil, as it will compel the Argentines to retire from the present war against Paraguay.

Since I have been writing, news from Paraguay to the 7th June has been received. It appears that an explosion that occurred a few days ago was by a shell that exploded among a large number of bullock-carts loaded with powder. They had stood loaded, but in a sheltered place, for some months, and their loss will greatly diminish the means of defence.

One of the private letters from headquarters states that Fort Humaita has provisions for only fifteen days.

The expedition under Gen. BARRETA (Brazilian) has marched, according to the report of the Commander-in-Chief.

LOPEZ is at Lambari, putting up new fortifications. He has obtained large forces of men from the Guaycurus Indians, from the north. He is drilling them, so as to use them under the rules and usages of his own men.

At Montevideo there is a fearful run on the banks for gold. It is probable that two or three banks will go down, whose aggregate circulation or issue must be over four millions of promises to pay gold.

To-day the electors of President meet in all the Provinces to sign, seal, record and forward their respective votes for President and Vice-President. I shall be able to give you only the result of this Province by supplemental mail.

Exchange on England closes at 49½ pence to the gold dollar.

The War on the Parana—Active Operations in Progress—The Amazon Army Cooperating—No Decisive Movement Effected.

The Marquis DE CAXIAS had occupied a position in the Chaco which completed the blockade of Humaita and cut off the garrison from supplies or assistance from the rest of Paraguay. The following is the account of the operation, as gathered from official dispatches:

On the afternoon of April 30 a landing was effected on the Chaco, below the part exposed to the fire of Humaita, by an expedition of 1,200 Argentines, under the command of the Argentine Gen. RIVAS. No opposition was made, and next morning they commenced cutting a path through the dense wood to reach the road by which supplies went to Humaita. After two days' work they came to a path along which a telegraph wire passed, which they cut; and near the river they got to a wide road, likewise with a telegraph wire. The main force rested, and the first legion of volunteers went on with the guides to explore the ground, and in doing so came on two old field pieces abandoned.

On the 1st of May 2,000 Brazilians, under Col. FALCAO, were landed above and took possession of a position, in spite of the fire of the Paraguayan infantry opposing their landing, upon whom, however, the *Bahia* inflicted much loss with the grape of her cannon.

Works were immediately thrown up, and when, next day, the Paraguayans, strengthened from Timbo, attempted to carry the position by assault, they were routed by the united fire of the infantry and of the *Tamandare* and *Bahia*, whose guns protected the flanks.

In their retreat toward the road to Humaita the repulsed Paraguayans came suddenly upon the Argentine exploring legion of volunteers, who shamefully broke ranks and fled. Many threw themselves into the river, where the *Tamandare* coming to their aid, picked them up, and the remainder, not killed or captured, managed to escape to the Brazilians.

Junction of the Argentines and Brazilians was effected on the 3d, and a strong position across the narrow peninsula, with lakes in front and rear, and with its flanks on the river guarded by two iron-clads, was quickly fortified with earthworks and abattis.

Notwithstanding its strength the Paraguayans from Timbo made a determined attempt to carry it on the evening of the 4th, assaulting it upon the side defended by the Brazilians, and it was only after several hours' fighting that they desisted, losing, it is said, 400 killed and many prisoners, while the Brazilians lost only a few men.

The Allies had 5,000 men in the Chaco under the superior command of RIVAS, and with a sufficiency of field pieces to aid in the defence of their fortified post, which, completely crossing the narrow neck, entirely intercepts, with the coöperation of the iron-clads, the supplies of Humaita.

LOPEZ was believed to be gathering troops for another attack on the Allies in the Chaco, with the intent of reopening the communication between Timbo and Humaita.

It is positively asserted that LOPEZ has armed 4,000 women, and has them posted in the lines of the Tebiquary.

The Argentine legion, which acted so disgracefully on the 2d of May, was composed of Europeans enlisted in Europe. On a previous occasion it had behaved badly, and the Argentine General had disbanded it and distributed the men among his other corps.

The British gunboat *Linnet* and the American gunboat *Wasp* were at Curupaity.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Senatorial Elections—Robertson and Sawyer Elected—Rough Canvassing—Venality—Extreme Heat—Democratic Ratifications.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, July 17, 1868.

The election of Senators from this State to the United States Senate terminated yesterday, resulting in the choice of THOMAS J. ROBERTSON, of Columbia, for the short term, and FREDERICK W. SAWYER, of Charleston, for the long term. The former was elected almost without opposition; but the contest for the long term was probably the most bitter that has ever taken place in a Legislature in this State. There was a vast deal of lobbying, treating, and log-rolling by the three principal candidates—vote-buying, personal recrimination and abuse, and outside influencings of all kinds. Men in the heat of partisanship forgot the amenities, not to mention the decencies, of language; and direct, face-to-face, Billingsgate abuse was lavished feeely, and by almost all the parties engaged. The three candidates were SAWYER, MACKEY and FRENCH. No negro was either nominated or voted for in either House. A few words separately upon these prominent men may be the best way of arriving at a fair view of the situation. I shall take them in the order of their success.

THOMAS J. ROBERTSON.

Senator ROBERTSON is a native of Fairfield County of this State, and was born about the year 1822, being, consequently, about 46 years of age. He entered the South Carolina College in 1840, but has given very limited attention to books in any way. He has been a planter almost all his life. During the war he was regarded as a Union man in sentiment, although he had dealings of a financial nature with the Confederate Government. He is gifted with quite limited powers of language, and this, added to his want of literary culture and reading, will probably not bring him often upon the floor of the United States Senate as a speaker. The intimacy recently necessitated by party considerations between Senator ROBERTSON and the negroes of his party, has cut down the number of those whites of this city who formerly met him upon terms of social equality, although that number has never been very large and is now strictly limited to the persons of his political party. He is, however, a popular man in the party, and is a fair representative of it in his political principles.

FREDERICK W. SAWYER.

Senator SAWYER is a native of Massachusetts, but a Charlestonian by a residence of about ten years. He was chosen Principal of the State Normal School of Charleston about 1856, and remained at the head of that institution until 1864, when he went North for about one year—during a portion of the war that was characterized by extreme opposition to all Northern men, without regard to their politics. After the war he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of South Carolina. He was elected to the Constitutional Convention, but did not serve on account of its conflicting with his official duties. Senator SAWYER is a man of thorough and accurate education and fine general culture. His conduct of the Normal School was eminently successful, and with the people of Charleston he was always received with great favor. He is probably the man of highest tone of character in his party, and in literary culture is clearly among the very first, although the professional attainments of Mr. CORBIN, (a State Senator,) who is a lawyer, may be ranked higher. He represents the Conservative branch of his party, and was elected by a coalition of that branch with the Democrats in the Legislature, against Dr. MACKEY, who represents the extreme anti-white-man branch of the radical Republicans. Senator SAWYER is probably nearly 50 years of age, is of grave bearing, and wears a full beard. He is, beyond all odds, the choice among the Republicans of the Democrats in the Legislature and of the white race of the State in general. The Democrats—nineteen in number—voted for JAMES B. CAMPBELL and B. F. PERRY, but only as a personal compliment to those men. The election of Senator SAWYER is pronounced a Democratic triumph by extremists of his party.

THE CANVASS.

The election of Senator ROBERTSON excited no feeling; but the subseqent race for the long term was quite the contrary. It lasted three days, and thus gave ample opportunity for full sweep. MACKEY, SAWYER and FRENCH was the order in which they set out, all three being confident, from promises of voters, of their being elected. This failure to keep promises produced a great deal of bitterness and personal recrimination, and sometimes the scenes were stormy enough. Harsh words were bandied with great license. Candidates were accused of buying votes with money, and one of our State newspapers has stated the prices paid by one of these candidates as being from $50 to $300 for each vote. I have never seen such unblushing purchase of favor, and doubt if such has ever been presented by a legislative body before. The success of the conservative Republicans in this election of Senator SAWYER will doubtless so exasperate the extremists that we shall soon see yet bitterer fruits from this tree.

THE WEATHER.

The thermometer has been high in the nineties for five days past, and yesterday one thermometer reported a heat of 106° in the shade. There have been no sun-strokes in this city yet.

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION.

The Democratic clubs ratified the Tammany Hall nominations in regular meeting last Tuesday. There was no great enthusiasm, but the sentiment in favor of sustaining the nominations vigorously was unanimous.

BOISE.

CONEY ISLAND.

How to Get There and What to Get There—The Clam-bakes, the Bathing and the Sea View.

Neglected treasures lie at the feet of the Metropolis which might be appropriated daily all the season through, while its panting people seek at a distance for relaxation and fresh breezes for two or three weeks in the year. At an expense wholly out of proportion to the benefit derived, people of means and people by no means wealthy, make hot and dusty pilgrimages to far off watering-places, where, penned up in narrow apartments and cut off from all the comforts and conveniences of home, they pass the idle hours in dreaming of a happiness that they do not possess—seeking to

"——cloy the hungry edge of appetite
By bare imagination of a feast."

Meantime, by Nature's great law of compensation for those who have little to spend and must, perforce, spend it near home, amends are made for the brevity of their purses by the ample returns which their limited investments hereabouts may secure.

We know a sand-bank where a wild time may be had for a very small outlay of money. It is within easy reach of everybody. A beggar in his rags, with a crust in his pocket, might walk thither, take a vermifugal salt-sea bath without undressing, and return refreshed and reinvigorated by his brief rustication and unwonted ablution. Any one who has forty nickel-pieces that hang heavily about him may exchange them for an excursion ticket by steamboat which entitles him to a voyage thither and return, the journey each way occupying only an hour. He who prefers to travel by the street-cars can go from the Brooklyn City line and return for thirty-five cents. For these cheap travelers, for "a mere song" a whole day's enjoyment may be had including board,—not exactly on account of the sand which is there but because of the sandwiches carried with them from home. For those who ride in carriages it is just a nice drive, over a good level road, and not to be too plebeian, they may pay just as much money at the hotel especially intended for their accommodation for "putting their horses up," and for feeding themselves, as would be extorted at Saratoga or Newport.

But the pleasantest and most convenient way of reaching Coney Island is to take the boat, either from New-York or Brooklyn, which one can do at three times of the day. The sail down the Bay is cool and delightful, even in the most sultry days of Summer, and the hours of sailing and returning are so arranged as to suit everybody's convenience. One can take the boat, for instance, at Peck-slip or Fulton Ferry at 9 A. M., reach the island within an hour, and have until 1 o'clock to bathe and get luncheon in. Or he can go down at noon and return at 3; or at 2 and return at 5:30, or even later.

The stories of disturbances on the island have been greatly exaggerated. The boats and cars convey a great many respectable people there daily during the warm season, and with them, of course, a great many of the worst classes of the community; for wherever there is a large concourse of respectable people, there also will be the thieves and the rowdies. There are policemen, however, stationed there; detectives watch the worst characters; and those who mind their own business and do not seek to form acquaintances with strangers who may be wolves in sheeps' clothing, may enjoy themselves plentifully, and come away with a whole skin and as much money as they landed with, after deducting the price of a bathing-dress and a dish of baked clams, if they indulge in these cheap luxuries.

Cheap they are, but they are well worth having at this season. Surf-baths and clam-bakes—for these Coney Island is justly celebrated. The beach slopes rapidly into the sea so that you do not have to go far from the shore in order to get a full immersion. Almost anywhere along the shore bathing dresses may be hired for twenty-five cents each, and in some places remote from public view even these are dispensed with. Toward sunset, all along the shore, on a Midsummer's day, myriads of people of all ages and both sexes may be seen tumbling about among the breakers. It is an amusing sight to gaze upon and much more entertaining to be a part of the spectacle. It is true that salt-sea bathing, especially at Coney Island, makes you the companion of strange beings sometimes. Old Ocean is a grand old Democrat, and levels all petty distinctions. He buffets the rich and the poor alike, who, clad for the bath, present very much the same appearance. It makes little difference when you get under the brine who may be tossing to the right or to the left of you. If the hue of their filth be as ebony, they shall be washed clean without so much as staining the huge waves that sweep over them.

Concerning the clam-bake, when it is before you the less said the better. Let no time be wasted in useless words ere you begin to roll the delicious morsels under your tongue. Take them one at a time from their blackened shells, that fly open at the lightest touch, and, dipping them in a plate of melted butter suitably seasoned, swallow them before they have ceased to simmer, and follow them quickly with a pickled bean or cauliflower. Repeat *ad lib.* It is astonishing how many you can make way with when a suitable period after your appetising bath and walk on the ocean beach has elapsed before the meal commences.

Of the delights more rational that may be enjoyed here as elsewhere on the banks of the Big Lake, it is hardly necessary to speak in detail. Every one who has "been there" knows more of these from his own experience than here could be set down for him. The ocean breezes, the moonlight rides on the hard beach, the social enjoyments away from business and household cares—all these this arid island is capable of affording as well as Cape May or Long Branch if the gems are only dug up from the ocean's bed.

GENERAL GRANT.

His Visit to his Birthplace—Cordial Reception from his old Friends and Neighbors.

From a letter in the Washington *Chronicle*, descriptive of Gen. GRANT'S trip to the West, we quote as follows:

The steamer halted at Point Pleasant, the birthplace of Gen. GRANT, a quiet little country village in Ohio, not far from Cincinnati, which will probably never aspire to a greater distinction than it has already attained, and if it doesn't increase rapidly in population, can answer its more ambitious neighbors as the lion did the fox in the fable, *unum sed leo*. Here the General was given time to find the house in which he was born, and which he had never seen to remember till then. This property had long since passed out of the ownership of Mr. GRANT, who removed to Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio, when his son, ULYSSES, was a year old. The boat ran on up from here to Ripley, Ohio, where the coming of Gen. GRANT had been anticipated unexpectedly, and preparations made to give him a rousing reception. It was night when he arrived. Rockets were flying, cannon firing, bells ringing, music playing and the whole town (some five or six thousand) appeared to be on the river bank shouting vociferously. A committee of gentlemen came aboard, and Gen. MURPHY delivered an address of welcome. Gen. GRANT replied that he was taking a little trip to visit the old places where he had spent his early days, and that he would be back the next day, and would then be glad to meet his old friends in a quiet way. From here the boat ran up to Maysville, Ky., where the General left it, arriving about 10 o'clock the night of the 2d. He was met by numerous old friends, and the greater part of the night was spent in talking over old times. Here he had gone to school, and many old schoolmates chatted freely with him of the sweetest of all boyhood memories.

At 5 o'clock the next morning, (the 3d,) the General, his son and Gen. DENT drove out into the country fourteen miles, to Mayslick, and breakfasted with an uncle, the brother of the General's father. After a short visit here they returned to Maysville, arriving at 12 o'clock noon, having stopped at Washington *en route*, the oldest town in Kentucky, where Col. GOGGIN entertained them. A steamer passed soon after, and the General returned to Ripley, arriving about 2 o'clock, and was entertained by his cousin, Mr. HUDSON, who had invited a number of old friends to meet his guest. The olden times were discussed, and a few hours spent in delightful companionship. The General visited the old schoolhouse where he received some of his early training, and the old market house, where it is not improbable his ambition to achieve victories at marbles made him an occasional truant at school. He was reminded by old school fellows of many funny jokes and pranks they had played off together on their fellows. While Gen. GRANT attended school at Ripley and Maysville, Ky., his father lived at Georgetown, Ohio, not far distant. It was from Georgetown he was sent to West Point. His father applied to Senator MORRIS, of Ohio, who referred the application to Representative HAMAR, who secured the appoinment. The same person was afterward Gen. HAMAR in the Mexican war, and his *protegé*, Lieut. GRANT, had the melancholy satisfaction of attending his dying bed and ministering to him when mortally sick of fever in Mexico.

At Ripley, Ohio, carriages were tendered the party, and several citizens joined in a drive over to Georgetown, about twelve miles distant, where they arrived at 9 o'clock the night of the 3d. Here the General found himself in the midst of old and endeared friends. Here he had lived from the age of one year until he left for West Point. The Fourth of July was spent here most delightfully, visiting from neighbor to neighbor, and reviving the memories of the olden time. Friends went by old familiar names. Titles and stiff formalities were wholly ignored. It was, "How are you, JOHN?" "Why, ULYSSES, is this you? How in the world did you find your way back here?" Old men and women greeted their former neighbor as their son, and the greatest joy pervaded the people. No discrimination was made by Democrats and political differences were unthought of, but all vied with each other in extending a good old-fashioned welcome to their old friend and neighbor. Some humorous scenes and dialogues occurred. Not a few of the friends said: "Well, ULYSSES, you know we are Democrats and always have been, but we are mighty proud of our old townsman, and we are afraid you have demoralized our politics a little;" we reckon some of us will have to vote for you,"

On the night of the Fourth, the General drove to Bethel, Ohio, twelve miles from Georgetown, where he stopped an hour with Mr. MORRIS, son of Senator MORRIS, who had been instrumental in appointing him to West Point. Here, although the hour was late, he was met by numerous old friends who remembered him as a boy. Old Mr. GRANT had moved here from Georgetown after his son started to West Point, and it was from here he moved to Covington a few years since. From this place the General drove the same night to Batavia, twelve miles, where he spent the Sabbath with his cousin, formerly Miss GRIFFITH, now Mrs. Judge ASHMAN. The Sabbath was spent in church-going and pleasant conversation with friends and relations.

In the drives from town to town the General pointed out many old landmarks, and several times, while driving in the night, was called upon to decide between different roads when others of the party were unable to do so. A trait in his character was here displayed which must have been of incalculable service in managing large armies. Years had flown since he had seen or known anything about this country, and yet he seemed to remember distinctly every path and tree and their exact location. Of course he was not driven, but he held the reins in all these flying trips from place to place, and naturally enough—and because natural, is worth mentioning—he always watered his own horses and attended to their hitching and unhitching. The country in Ohio and Kentucky which he visited is lonely in the extreme, and there seemed to be genuine enjoyment to the General in traveling through it. You can imagine the zest with which he entered into the pleasures of this trip when you reflect that but a day or two before he was surrounded as none but a Washington City official is. From Batavia he drove over, on Monday morning, (the 6th,) to the Little Miami depot, on the Little Miami Railroad, and in a few hours was back again with his family in Covington. If you will take the trouble to look at the map, and follow the course I have marked, you will see that Gen. GRANT is as enterprising in his visiting as he is in his fighting campaigns.

The party, again united, left Covington the evening of the 6th, and coming over the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, arrived at St. Louis, July 7, in the afternoon. The citizens of Covington got up a surprise demonstration for the night of the 6th, but so closely had their movements been concealed from Gen. GRANT, and so quietly did he leave for St. Louis, that neither knew the plans of the other, and when the hundreds assembled at the home of Mr. GRANT they found their favorite already several hours away. Gen. GRANT'S farm, to which his little party repaired, is on the Gravois turnpike, about nine miles southwest from St. Louis. It originally belonged to WILLIAM DENT and his children, but the desire of the old gentleman to see it kept in the hands of the family unbroken induced all the children to sell their interest to Gen. GRANT, except a small portion. It comprises 1,040 acres, lying beautifully, and is rich for agricultural purposes. The principal house is on the Gravois road, and has been built some years. It is a cottage of the Gothic order, and is situated in a beautiful natural grove with very picturesque surroundings.

Letter from Gen. Grant—He Declines a Public Reception.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Bulletin, July 16.

The following letter, received this morning by Mayor MOREHEAD from Gen. GRANT, explains itself. As we expected, the General refuses any public demonstration, but will be happy to meet his friends at the quarters of Gen. SHERIDAN at the Fort. Gen. GRANT will remain but one day at the Fort, and then leave for the West. The citizens of Leavenworth will, of course, be delighted to pay their respects to the "Great Captain:"

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, July 14, 1868.

Hon. C. R. Morehead, Jr., Mayor of Leavenworth, Kansas:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 11th inst., inclosing resolution of the Council of Leavenworth City, extending to me a public reception, and asking when I shall be in your city, is received. I expect to leave this city for Leavenworth in the train which starts in the afternoon to-morrow. I will probably be in Leavenworth one day, at the quarters of Gen. SHERIDAN, when I will be happy to meet all the citizens of Leavenworth who do me the honor to call. But allow me to decline a public reception. I fully appreciate the compliment conveyed in the resolution which you forward, and thank the City Council and citizens for it; but while traveling for recreation, and to inspect personally a country with which I have so much to do and have never seen, I would much prefer avoiding public demonstrations.

Believing that you and the citizens of Leavenworth, to whom I reiterate my thanks, will fully appreciate this feeling, and the motive which induces me to decline this proffered kindness, I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Of SALATHIEL CURTIS COFFINBURY, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Michigan, the Detroit *Advertiser* says: "He was one of those men who never forgave Col. ANDERSON for not surrendering when Fort Sumter was fired upon. He preferred the Montgomery Constitution to the Federal Constitution, and the usurpation of JEFF. DAVIS to the administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He was opposed to the war throughout, and never lost an opportunity to denounce it. In 1862 he constituted, with GEO. W. PECK, who then made his famous speech in which he denounced our soldiers as 'hell-hounds' and 'bull-dogs,' the malignant leaders of the minority who opposed the 'Union movement,' and the acceptance of the 'Union' ticket headed by BYRON G. STOUT."

At the Democratic ratification meeting in Mobile, Ala., at which the pirate SEMMES spoke, Col. HERNDON, who had opposed sending Southern delegates to New-York, confessed that he had been happily disappointed in the action here. Quoting BLAIR'S letter, he said: "Who but a brave, true, generous heart could utter such a sentiment as this? Can we not strike hands with him, and swear with him for our country's rights to live, with our country to die." Judge JONES would have preferred PENDLETON, but still more ROBERT E. LEE. He asked for no better platform than the letter of Gen. BLAIR.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman* publishes a speech by LAFE DEVELIN, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee for Indiana, who was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and says: "In this speech he fixes the responsibility for the defeat of Mr. PENDLETON upon Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES and Mr. GRAHAM N. FITCH, delegates from Indiana. We have no doubt that the responsibility is rightly fixed."

This is the way a Massachusetts Republican wriggled out of a difficulty: "You couldn't elect an angel of light on such a platform as that," quoth the Republican to a rabid Democrat. "Couldn't?" was the reply, "Why, I'd vote for an angel of light on any platform." "Oh, that's not the difficulty," responded Republican, "an angel of light wouldn't stand on it; that's what's the matter!"

A dealer in Augusta, Ga., publishes this card in the City papers: No native "scalawags" or their money are wanted in my store from this date. Negroes and Eastern men are excusable, even if they are in some cases in opposition to the people of the South; but a native that turns traitor to this country ought not to be tolerated by law-abiding people.

FRANK P. BLAIR was serenaded by the Young Men's Democratic Club of Omaha on the evening of the 14th inst. His speech, which was principally denunciatory of the Republicans and asserting the supremacy of the white man's government, was frequently interrupted. The speaker finally retired amid confusion.

Gov. CRAPO, of Michigan, on the 16th inst. issued a proclamation officially announcing that the new Constitution proposed for the State has been rejected by the people. The whole number of votes cast was 182,338, of which 71,733 were in favor of the Constitution, 110,582 against it, and 23 were blanks.

The Republican State Committee will meet for organization at the Delevan House, in the City of Albany, on Wednesday, the 22d day of July, at 11 o'clock A. M. A full attendance is desired.

Gen. J. N. PALMER, Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, will enter at once on an active canvass of that State.

For sunburns, freckles and all blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON'S "Paphian Lotion." PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP" is indispensable for the TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

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Pamphlets can be had at any of the Druggists' stores where the Water is for sale.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

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Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.—It Kills Instantly.—Cockroaches, fleas, bugs, and every kind of insect vermin killed at once by this remarkable powder. It is not poisonous but certain to do its work. A single 25 cent flask has often

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Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

RODMAN—SELDEN.—On Thursday, July 16, by Rev. Lewis Walke, at Norwood, Powhatan County, Va., at the residence of the bride's parents, THOMAS H. RODMAN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to LIZZIE M., daughter of Miles C. Selden, Esq.

DIED.

AIKEN.—On Monday morning, July 20, after a very short illness, JONATHAN AIKEN, in the 49th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 235 West 37th-st., on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 5 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Hampshire for interment.

BENEDICT.—Suddenly, at Saratoga Springs, on Saturday, July 18, Rev. HENRY BENEDICT, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, Portchester, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

COCK.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 20, WILLIAM E. COCK, aged 54 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at Friends' Meeting-house, in Flushing, on Fourth Day, 22d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. The train leaves Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M.

COLEMAN.—On Monday, July 20, SARAH ISABELLA JOSEPHINE, infant and only daughter of James H. and Maggie A. Coleman, aged 9 months and 18 days.

DAY.—In Wrentham, Mass., on Saturday, July 18, WARREN DAY, in the 70th year of his age.

DAY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday noon, July 20, WILLARD DAY, aged 71 years and 19 days.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 94 Court st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

ELLIOT.—At Belleville, on Monday, July 20, PAULINE ELIZABETH, youngest child of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Elliot.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, at Belleville, on Wednesday, July 22, at 1 P. M.

GOLDER.—At Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 14, JOHN B. GOLDER, son of the late Samuel Golder, aged 40 years.

KING.—On Sunday, July 19, at the house of her father, Wm. F. Berry, No. 228 Dean-st., Brooklyn, Mrs. W. A. KING, aged 27 years.

Further notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

KAPP.—On Sunday morning, July 19, Mrs. DORETHA G. SNOW, wife of the late Dr. Frederick Kapp.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 49 Greenwich-av., on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

KISSAM.—At Tenafly, N. J., on Saturday, July 18, LILLIE, wife of John W. Kissam, Esq., and daughter of the late Eben H. Burger, of this City.

Funeral from the Church of the Covenant, corner of Park (4th) av. and 35th-st., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

NICHOLLS.—At Peterborough, Dominion of Canada, on Tuesday, July 7, SARAH NICHOLLS, the youngest daughter of the late James and Jane Nicholls.

RIDER.—On Sunday, July 19, GEO. W. RIDER, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Mary's Church, Classon-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The wardens and vestrymen of the Church are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Rensselaerville, Albany County, for interment.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

RICHARDS.—On Monday, July 20, WILLIE BURT, infant son of J. P. and Sarah T. Richards, aged 7 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 41 West 39th-st., on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

STORM.—At Tarrytown, on Monday, July 20, GERARDINE WALTON STORM, eldest daughter of the late John G. Storm, and grand-daughter of the late Stephen Storm, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her step-father, Rev. Edmund Guilbert, are invited to attend the funeral Thursday afternoon next, at 1 o'clock, from the Memorial Church, Tarrytown, without further invitation. Carriages will be at the depot on the arrival of the 11:30 train from New-York.

SMITH.—On Friday, July 17, in the 88th year of her age, MARY RIKER, relict of the late Gamaliel Smith.

Her relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 8 East 10th-st.

STILLMAN.—On Sunday, July 19, GERTRUDE, daughter of Thomas and Emma T. Stillman, aged 2 years, 4 months and 10 days.

Funeral at 4 P. M. this day, (Tuesday,) July 21, from the residence of her parents, No. 47 6th-av. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

WRIGHT.—On Friday, July 17, at Newark, N. J., KATHARINE M. WRIGHT, youngest child of Edward H. and Dora M. Wright.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS.

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This work combines Harmony with those indispensable points recommended by all eminent masters for daily practice, and imparts a knowledge of the art of understanding and executing the difficulties involved in the piano music of all the various Schools. Price $4 50. Mailed, post-paid. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

FRANK & GANS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
We buy and sell all issues of Government Securities at full market rates.
Banks, Bankers and other holders
OF SIXES OF 1881, ACT MARCH 3, 1863,
can now realize a liberal difference in exchanging the same against those of the previous acts of Congress.
Particulars at our office, No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.
Inquiries by letter or telegraph promptly replied to.
FRANK & GANS, No. 14 Wall-st.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,750,000
ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until TUESDAY, July 28, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Assessment Fund Stock of the County of New-York," authorized by the 7th section of chapter 565 of the Laws of 1865, and by a resolution of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, adopted June 19, 1868. The said stock is to provide means for the payment of damages awarded by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of laying out a road or public drive between 59th and 155th sts., as per report of said Commissioners, confirmed by the Supreme Court, June 15, 1868, and the expenses, charges, and disbursements in same matter. The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, in the year 1908. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Assessment Fund Stock of the County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the County require it.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 16, 1868.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 170 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.
At an election held on the 24th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	CHARLES BUTTS,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	WILLIAM P. COOLEDGE,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
ELISHA BROOKS,	THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	JNO. G. GOTTSBERGER,
A. M. BININGER,	SAMUEL RAYNOR.
EDMUND HURRY,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

PEORIA CITY WATER BONDS.
The undersigned offer for sale, on account of the City of Peoria (Illinois,) three hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of that city, issued to aid in construction of water works. The bonds draw seven per cent. interest (coupons payable semi-annually in New-York,) on 1st of June and December, and have twenty years to run, and were issued under a special act of the Legislature of Illinois, which act also provides for a special tax for payment of principal and interest. The bonds are now offered at ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest.
JULY 3, 1868. CLARK, DODGE & CO.

TEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS,
OF VARIOUS MICHIGAN MUNICIPALITIES,
PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK AND DETROIT.
FOR SALE BY A. WILKINS, BROKER, DETROIT.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS:
Columbus and Indianapolis Central R. W. Co., due Nov. 1, 1904.
Toledo, Logansport and Burlington R. R. Co., due Feb. 1, 1884.
Union and Logansport R. R. Co., due Dec. 1, 1905.
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co., due Aug. 1, 1890.
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co. (Sinking Fund,) due Nov. 1, 1886.
Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co., due Oct. 1, 1893.
Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co. (convertible,) due April 1, 1895.

The above roads having been consolidated into one corporation, under the name of the "Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company," the new Company has executed a trust mortgage to James A. Roosevelt and William R. Fosdick, of New-York, Trustees, covering all the roads, with the franchises and present and future acquired property, to secure an issue of Consolidated First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, payable in forty years (April 1, 1908,) at seven per cent. interest, maturing April 1 and Oct. 1 in New-York, the object being to consolidate all the above issues of bonds into one class.

The Union Trust Company of New-York (No. 73 Broadway) has been appointed the Company's Bond Fund Commissioner, and is authorized to exchange the new bonds for any of the above issues.

Copies of the mortgage and further particulars can be obtained at the office of the Union Trust Company, or at this office.

Parties exchanging bonds will have the difference of interest adjusted. B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company hereby give notice that they will open books for subscription to the capital stock of said Corporation, at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August next; and that said books will remain open for at least thirty days thereafter, that those who desire to subscribe for said stock may have the opportunity to do so; and in the event of a larger amount being subscribed than the capital stock of said Corporation, then such subscriber shall be entitled to a pro rata number of shares of said stock as near as may be, and in proportion to the amount so subscribed. Each subscriber shall at the time of subscribing pay to the Treasurer five per cent. of the par value of each share so subscribed by him.
W. B. OGDEN, President.
HENRY F. VAIL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 10, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON or before the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will pay at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., City of New-York, all dividend scrip heretofore issued by the Company and yet outstanding, and the accrued interest thereon up to the time the same is presented for payment, provided presentment is made on or before the last day of August, A. D. 1868, and that from and after that date the said scrip will cease to draw interest.
Signed at Dubuque this 7th day of July, A. D. 1868.
C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer,
Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company.

AGENCY OF THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO., No. 43 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, ON THE bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company will be paid, less Government tax, at the New-York office of the Company.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York Economical Printing Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 194 Fulton-st., on the 7th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of said Company to $32,000, and for the annual election of Trustees.
A. STODDART, Secretary.

TO INVESTORS.—FOR SALE, $500,000 NEW-York Court-House Bonds on favorable terms, in sums to suit. The best secured and cheapest investment now on the market.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS TOWNSHIP TEN PER Cent. Bonds, Bank Stocks and Real Estate Mortgages. Lewis Run Coal and Iron Company Bonds.
MANSFIELD, FREESE & BROWNELL,
Bankers, No. 50 Broad-st.

THOS. C. POST, NOTARY PUBLIC AND Commissioner of Deeds, No. 80 Cedar-st. Room No. 1, New-York. Prompt attention given.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.
Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.
Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Monday, July 20, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	113¾	114⅛	5-20 C., '67.......	109⅛	109¼
Coupon, 1881.....	114⅜	114⅝	5-20 C., '68........	108¼	108⅜
5-20 Reg., 1862...	109¾	110	10-40 Registered.	107¾	108⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62.	114	114¼	10-40 Coupon....	108	108¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	111	111½	Gold..............	143	143⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65.	112⅛	112⅜	July, 7.30........	108¾	..
5-20 C., '65, Jan. & July........	109	109⅛			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.
Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.
Persons keeping Currency or Coin accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice.
Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.
Collections made everywhere promptly.
United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.
State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.
Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, July 20, 1868, as follows:
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $32 77 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

$10,000 REWARD.
THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE ARREST AND CONVICTION OF THE PARTY OR PARTIES WHO ISSUED, IN JUNE LAST, FORGED OR ALTERED CERTIFICATES OF PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, MICHIGAN SOUTHERN, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG, ROCK ISLAND, ERIE RAILWAY AND PACIFIC MAIL STOCKS.
BY ORDER OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS.
JOHN S. SAUZADE, Chairman
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868. Joint Committe.

MANNING & DE FOREST,
NO. 19 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES.
Offer for sale Alabama Five and Eight per cent. Bonds, Louisiana State and Levee Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and South Carolina Sixes.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall St.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT
FOR
TRAVELERS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
EXCHANGE ON PARIS AT SIGHT AND SIXTY DAYS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF the coupon notes of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, bearing date July 1, 1867.
Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the terms and provisions of the indenture executed by the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, to George W. Weld and Robert Hale, Trustees, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1867, that all the promissory notes of said Railroad Company therein described and thereby secured and numbered, as follows, viz.:
Nos. one to forty inclusive, for $5,000 each; Nos. forty-one to two hundred and forty inclusive, for $1,000 each, will be paid together with the accrued interest thereon, on presentation at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York City, on and after the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, and from and after said last mentioned date all of said notes will cease to draw interest, and the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will no longer pay interest on the same. By order of the Board of Directors,
D. B. HOWARD,
Secretary and Treasurer St. L. J. and C. R. R. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.
NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, N. Y.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, Aug. 10, 1868, for deepening by dredging the harbor of Ogdensburg, N. Y., so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places, viz.:
SECTION I. On the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the lighthouse, where about 13,000 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.
SECTION II. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf and the Rome Railroad depot, where, it is estimated, about 25,000 cubic yards of very hard "hard-pan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken out.
All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.
The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and no later than Sept. 15, 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.
Bidders must propose for each section separately, and separate contracts will be made for each.
Bids must be made upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office, (or similar written ones,) which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders, *but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.* C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14, 1868.

NOTICE.—PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR the building of an iron bridge across the Passaic River, at the foot of West-st., City of Paterson, will be received at Passaic Hotel, in said city, on or before 10 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 24.
DAVID HENRY, Director.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, July 10, 1868.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the capital stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of 49,000 shares,) has been declared payable to the persons registered as stockholders on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
The payment of the usual April dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual October dividend, and include that in the present one.
This dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be paid so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September.
Parties desiring transfers of stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned at this office.
EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 Broadway.

Cash Capital..................................	$150,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1868..........................	64,762 22
Total...	$214,762 22

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Saturday, Aug. 1, 1868.
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash capital..................................	$250,000
Surplus..	207,000
Total assets..................................	$457,000

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, July 10, 1868.

STANDARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 117 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.
A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, is payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable Aug. 1, 1868. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. CHAS. H. ROSER, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., free of tax, payable Aug. 1, 1868. Transfer books closed from July 26 to Aug. 1, 1868.
JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE, July 15, 1868.
The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of United States tax.
HENRY KIPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1868.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a dividend of 5 per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 13th day of July next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 13th day of July, and opened on the 5th day of August following.
Resolved, That in pursuance of the plan approved at the shareholders' meeting, May 27, 1868, the shares of this Company be increased by the issue of eight shares for every one hundred now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the Company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every twelve and one-half shares then held by them.
Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the Company will retain such fraction and will pay therefor. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and one-half per cent., payable Aug. 3, free of Government tax. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. until Aug. 4. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, free from Government tax.
The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th July instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 10, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent, free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the first day of August next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 20th instant and opened on the 1st proximo.
GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA R. R. Co., OFFICE No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. IN cash, free of United States Government tax, will be paid on the common stock of this Company from the earnings of the current fiscal year, on the 15th day of August next.
The transfer books for the common stock will be closed on the 31st inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 17th prox. at 10 A. M. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, free of Government tax, was declared payable on and after July 20, 1868.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of the above Company, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after the 1st day of August next.
The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d day of August next.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS been declared, payable on and after the 6th inst., free of tax.
WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE, Co., No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 122 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, (from the earnings of the past three months,) payable on the 1st of August.
W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 6, 1868.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 105 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAM'L M. CRAFT, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. (5) free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INS. CO., No. 149 BROADWAY, COR. LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1868.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand, free of Government tax. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, July 8, 1868.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.
WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL STEINER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC A. CRANE, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MENDEL JOSEPH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. JONES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE CLARK CHAPIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 20, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. INGRAHAM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Benjamin F. Ingraham, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same; when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of July, 1868.
jy14-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SPENCER H. MIDDLETON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Spencer H. Middleton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1868. jy7-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES GREENWOOD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1868.
jy7 law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS T. PRANKARD, WILLIAM C. PRANKARD and JOHN S. MARSHALL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts and each of them.—Dated New-York, 1st July, 1868.
jy7-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT PHYFE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the afternoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 3d July, 1868.
jy14-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHESTER P. DEWEY, a bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Chester P. Dewey, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of July, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy14-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS STINE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lewis Stine, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN P. MANN, Assignee.
jy7-law3wTu* No. 82 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD B. ABBOTT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Hy. Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward B. Abbott, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy7-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KENYON G. VIELE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Kenyon G. Viele, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been, to wit, on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 3d day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ju7-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB NEW, bankrupt.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob New, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
ALBERT TILT, Assignee,
jy7-law3wTu* No. 42 Walker-st., New-York City.

NO. 941.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY B. MELVILLE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry B. Melville, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy7-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC S. WEINBERGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac S. Weinberger, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of July, A. D. 1868.
jy14-law3wTu* JOHN P. MANN, Assignee.

NO. 1,053.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES K. FLEMING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles K. Fleming, of Scarsdale, County of Westchester, State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 4th day of June, A. D. 1868.
JOHN H. HOLDANE, Assignee,
jy7-law3wTu* No. 106 Washington-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LYMAN H. DEWEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS L. ALDEN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE HAVILAND, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC KAUFFER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM OTIS JENKS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM ATWATER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WALTER T. MARVIN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Marvin & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 20, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ASHER FRANK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Asher Frank, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of July, 1868.
jy14-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HARRIS HOYT and FRANCIS BOUCHER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Harris Hoyt and Francis Boucher, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitions should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of July, 1868.
jy14-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. CALDWELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court, by William H. Caldwell, of the City of Newburgh, in said district, who has duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated July 11, A. D. 1868.
jy14-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN R. CONCKLIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court, by Benjamin R. Concklin, of the town of Chester, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated July 11, A. D. 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jl4-law3wTu

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES BLACK and WILLIAM SECOR, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Secor, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of July, 1868.
jy7-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMANUEL IKELHEIMER and JOEL ADLER, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, s. s.: The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, July 8, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy14 law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE H. P. WILLCOX, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of George H. P. Willcox, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 23d day of June, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy14-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. PERSCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John P. Persch, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1868.
HORATIO C. KING, Assignee,
jy7-law3wTu* No. 38 Wall-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS S. TOBIAS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Augustus S. Tobias, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy7-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN D. PIERCY, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John D. Piercy, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
Dated Jersey City, July 8, 1868. jy14-law3wTu*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES COLE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Foot & Cole and Foot, Cole & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1868 at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of May, A. D. 1868, a supplemental warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE M. SPEAR, Jr., of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Dated July 18, 1868. W. BUDD DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES SAGER, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles Sager, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy7-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC N. HALLADAY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Isaac N. Halladay, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of July, 1868.
jy21-law3wTu GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS C. REMY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Lewis C. Remy, of the town of Greenville, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated July 18, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy21-law3wTu

ASSIGNEE'S OR TRUSTEE'S NOTICE OF appointment.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of WILLIAM A. ELLERY, Jr., bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William A. Ellery, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was to wit, on the 23d day of June, A. D., 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy21-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,051.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILO McALPINE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 1st day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Philo McAlpine, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy7-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHRISTIAN F. W. YERGENS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Christian F. W. Yergens, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who was, on the 23d day of May, 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 26th day of June, 1868.
JAMES GUYON BENNETT,
jy7-law3wTu* No. 76 Franklin-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN S. JOSEPHSON, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Herman S. Josephson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been, to wit, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 15th day of July, 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy21-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PATRICK LEVINS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Patrick Levins, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of July, 1868. JAMES DAVIS, Assignee,
jy21-law3wTu* No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 14.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN FRANKLIN BURNS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Franklin Burns, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1868.
jy7-law3wTu* JOHN P. MANN, Assignee.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.
Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg, L. I.)
Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 20,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.
The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1,146 BROADWAY,
between 26th and 27th sts.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on deposits, free from Government tax.
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED now draws interest from Aug. 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 8.
INTEREST FROM AUG. 1.
Rate, Six per Cent., free of tax.
5 cents to $10,000 received.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 42D-ST.
INTEREST 6 PER CENT, FREE OF TAX.
Money deposited in any month begins to draw interest on the first of the following month.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE OLDEST WHOLEsale drug houses in the City; a rare chance for young men acquainted with the wholesale drug business; terms easy; applications from agents disregarded; none but principals, over true signatures, need apply. Address L. S., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

RARE CHANCE FOR ONE OR TWO YOUNG MEN.—A book and stationery store for sale on 3d-av., near Cooper Institute, doing a large cash business; established ten years. Address W. C. G., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN GOODS.—8x10 steel engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, with or without frames. One agent took 60 orders in one day. Also, National Campaign Biographies of both, 25 cents. Pins, badges, medals and photos for Democrats and Republicans. Agents make 100 per cent. Sample packages sent postpaid for $1. Send at once and get the start. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS girls, Protestants and others, of all nations, for first-class situations in City and country; competent girls, with good reference, can be supplied without delay; highest and good situations. At Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st., first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF THE VERY BEST first-class servants, for the best private families; also, situations open for all respectable girls and women of all nations, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—TWO SMART YOUNG MEN, TO travel and sell goods; none need apply that have not $500 to leave as security; good wages given. Call at No. 116 John-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call at No. 8 Barrow-st., near Fourth.

WANTED—SEWERS TO SEW ON WHITE AND and blue furs. Apply at No. 122 Lewis-st., top floor.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR her girl, as she is going to travel for the Summer; she can recommend her as a good chambermaid and nurse, honest, willing and obliging; she only parts with her because she is shutting up her house for the Summer. Call or address for one week, No. 16 Livingston-place, between 16th and 17th sts., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT and experienced good cook and baker; is willing to assist with the washing; the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and capability; wages no object in a respectable family. Can be seen at No. 404 West 32d-st., second house west of the 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, of steady habits, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; is an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook; has the best City reference; can be seen until engaged. No. 118 Amity-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and dressmaker; understands Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing-machines; will go out by the day, week, or month.—Can come well recommended. Apply at No. 211 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation; no objection to the country; understands all kinds of soups, desserts, game, &c.; is a good bread baker; has first-class City references. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; the best City references. Call for two days at No. 427 East 18th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent young girl, as nurse and chambermaid; or chambermaid and waitress; with the best of City reference. Call at No. 248 West 17th-st.; can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who thoroughly understands her business; no objections to the country or a private boarding house; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman a situation as first-class cook in a private family; accustomed to English and American cooking; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 244 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as good plain cook, or as chambermaid; no objection to the country; three years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 10½ Grove-st., near Hudson.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do chamberwork or waiting, and to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 227 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAble girl, to do cooking or general servant; will be found neat, economical and respectful; a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN as cook in a private family or boarding house; would attend to milk and butter-making; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 279 West 16th-st., corner 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD GIRL in either City or country, to do the chamberwork and waiting; is neat and tidy and very kind to children; can give the best of reference from her last employer. Address No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands all its branches; a good baker of bread and pastry; City or country; City reference. No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, A SITUAtion by a laundress, who does French fluting, &c.; can take the place of cook, or chambermaid and waitress, or housework. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as waitress and chambermaid in a private family, or as nurse; no objection to the country; best City reference from her last place. No. 45 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress, who understands fluting; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 248 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of meats, game, soups and jellies; a good baker; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 58 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as cook in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 416 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

TO EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY of first-class servants, private families, first-class boarding houses, watering places and Summer resorts—Please notice they can be supplied, without delay, with smart, competent and well-recommended girls of all nations, Protestants and others, in each and every station of household work. Employers will not be disappointed by favoring us with a call, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st., first floor, up stairs.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman, in City or country: a reliable, sober young man; thoroughly understands driving and the care and treatment of horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening; is willing to make himself useful. Address, for two days, M. D. T., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH A small family, a situation as farmer and take care of a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands farming in all its branches, vegetable gardening, and understands the care of horses; can give good references. Address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man as gardener; also understands the care of horses and all kinds of stock on a gentleman's place; wife is a good cook and dairy woman; have no incumbrance; will be found capable and obliging. Address B. G., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business, or would take care of a small place in the country; no incumbrances; good reference from last employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family, by a very respectable married man; fifteen years' references; fully understands the care of horses and harness, and in all a first-class driver. Call or address by note F. W., No. 43 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTant, lately landed, a situation in any capacity; is a good scholar, and has served in a cavalry regiment in England; good testimonials. Address J. T., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced young man as coachman; is sober and obliging; has best City references, and has lived six years with his last employer. Call at No. 1 East 38th-st., at private stable.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 25, A situation as good plain gardener; thoroughly understands the care of cows and horses; good driver, and would make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Address JOHN WITTAKER, No. 425 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman; is parting with him on account of going abroad; is a very competent man in the management of horses, and is a first-class driver. Address P. O. F., No. 32 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as first-class gardener; his wife as first-class cook, if her services are required; wants a first-class place; first-class reference given. Address G., gardener, Fordham Post Office, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver and a good groom; good reference from last place. Call on or address J. M., No. 36 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging; references from last employer. Address J. S. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who understands his business thoroughly; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM IN A hotel or livery stable, by a young man lately landed who will make himself generally useful; good reference, and wages no object. Call at No. 156 West 19th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; can give five years' reference from his last employer. Address, for two days, P. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 21 years old, as driver; knows how to handle horses perfectly; best references furnished. Inquire at livery stable corner of 5th-st. and 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; understands his business; City and country references; any address left promptly attended to. Address M. D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a first-class, experienced married man. Address E. K., Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A capable person wishing to go in the country; good reference can be given. Call at or address for two days, corner 22d-st. and Broadway, in the drug store.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; can give good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 40 8th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, in great varieties, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.

With other first-class steamers building.

MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, July 22
COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19

From Pier No. 45 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $150, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, July 25
St. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE.....DUCRESNE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $95.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK.

CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, July 25
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, July 29
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY Aug. 12
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26

Chief cabin passage.....$150
Second cabin passage.....80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage.....145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these steamers will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

BOATS TO CONVEY PASSENGERS and baggage on board steamship Cuba will leave the Company's wharf, Jersey City, between 3 and 4 o'clock on Wednesday, 22d inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY, THE ANCHOR LINE,

favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY,

From Pier No. 20, North River 12 o'clock noon.

IOWA.....July 25|BRITANNIA.....Aug. 15
COLUMBIA.....Aug. 1|HIBERNIA.....Aug. 22
CALEDONIA.....Aug. 8|CITY OF GLASGOW.....Aug. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $16.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from other ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank or trader in Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO.....July 23|PALMYRA.....Aug. 13
TARIFA.....July 30|MALTA.....Aug. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN LREELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY, July 25
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax).....TUESDAY, July 28
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY, Aug. 1
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, Aug. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Halifax).....TUESDAY, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 15

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $80, gold; steerage, $30, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.

First-class steamers to BREMEN via Cowes and Havre, CIRCASSIAN, Pier 3 N. R., Capt. THOS. ELLIS, July 25
ARIEL, Pier 42 N. R., Capt. J. G. JONES.....Aug. 8
NORTHERN LIGHT, do., Capt. WM. WEHR.....Aug. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 103 Pearl-st., and No. 40 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, THOMAS,

Will leave SATURDAY, July 25, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

JULY 24.—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt.

Steamer leaving Aug. 8 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sailing on THURSDAY, July 24.

Per cubic foot, 80 cents; per pound, 1¼ cents.

Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about six days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of July 30. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.

THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon

JULY 4—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

JULY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 22d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 5th of each month. First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to port of New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first-class, and $218 to $242 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading; freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, on THURSDAY July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE,

FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.

Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st. Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to A. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 64 Beaver-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month

FARGUHAR, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning for engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. H. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, July 16.
EAGLE, Capt. H. R. GREENE, July 23.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. FAN SICE, July 30.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES.....NELSON.....SATURDAY, July 25
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 1

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-ship:

8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:20 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.

J. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,

(finest lake scenery in the United States)

VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,

70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 5:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Map and Guide, with full description of Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport all goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received before 2 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Cars loaded "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT (foot of Chambers-st. Pavonia Ferry:

7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4:15 and 6:15 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Passaic.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared under the direction of the officers of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room cars attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with the Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York to Saratoga, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

8:30 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will go on via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY Railroad for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Brickburg, Red Bank, &c., iron Pier No. 33, foot Chambers-st.

Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., by the favorite steamers

JESSE HOYT and NEVERSINK,

Touching at Pier No. 4, for passengers only, at 4:20 P. M. Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Toms River at 8:40 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 9:20 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.

Commutation tickets, one month, $17 50; two months, $30; three months, $38.

W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. CEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. (North River), at 9 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 20th, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, 20th, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, 21st, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, 21st, 7 A. M.
Thursday, 23d, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, 22d, 7 A. M.
Friday, 24th, 7 A. M.	Thursday, 23d, 10:30 A. M.
Saturday, 25th, 11 A. M.	Friday, 24th, 11 A. M.
	Saturday, 25th, 6:30 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st. every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 4 P. M., and Saturday at 9 A. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERNOON boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon 3:40; 30th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leave Haverstraw every morning at 6:15; landing at Sing Sing, 6:50; Nyack, 7:20; Irvington, 7:50; Hastings, 8:05; Yonkers, 8:20; arriving at 34th-st. at 9:10. Fare to Nyack, 20c.; fare to Yonkers, 15c.

1868.—D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT Line from foot Harrison-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) for Carmansville, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill, landing at 30th-st. pier. For hours of leaving see poster. Office on pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAMAN HAKA, Capt. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL, eaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

THE

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON,
from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M.

TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE.
In the Grandest Boats in the world.

TO BOSTON.....$1 00
Meals 50 cents.
Accommodations for 1,200 passengers.

These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.

A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.

To Boston, first class.....$1 00
To Providence, first class.....50

The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.

Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.

NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.

The CHAMPION, foot of 26th-st., and Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20. Peck-slip at 8:40; 11:40, 2:40. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
THE QUEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

Fare to Boston (Cabin).....$1 00

Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats.
NEWPORT
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITILEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by other boats. The splendid steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Hoosick Falls and points East. Fare, Saturday and Sunday, $1. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 348 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats TYBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave, alternately, from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with boats for Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without change.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 158 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 262 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 11 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.

Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 11 EAST 21st-ST.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a refined home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.

will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 7. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at 10 Bowne-st. during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will remain in the city during the summer.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 49 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 170 East 38th-st., New-York, will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK, reopens Sept. 16. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 30th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

"A MER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," FOUNDED 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau.
To aid those who seek well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who want positions;
To transact all business pertaining to schools.
All seeking Teachers will find unrivaled facilities. Teachers wanting positions should have application form now. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The course of instruction in the department of Mining and Practical Geology of Harvard University will be continued, on an enlarged scale, during the collegiate year beginning THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 17 and 18. For further information and for circulars apply to Prof. J. D. WHITNEY, Dean of the Faculty.
Cambridge, Mass., July 8, 1868.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the higher education of a few youth, of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four classes will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. R. Rockwell, A. T. Dorgan, M. B. Anstice, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS E. I. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—Rev. Dr. SHEARS, Rector. See circulars.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

ALL WANTING TEACHERS PROMPTLY suited by addressing the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

ANY PERSONS HAVING DIAMONDS weighing not less than 1¾ karats, and perfect stones, which they would like to sell, can hear of a cash customer by addressing B. O., Box No. 143 *Times* Office, giving a description of them and stating where they can be seen.

STEAMBOATS.

THE

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON,
from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M.

TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE.
In the Grandest Boats in the world.

TO BOSTON.....$1 00
Meals 50 cents.
Accommodations for 1,200 passengers.

These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.

A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.

To Boston, first class.....$1 00
To Providence, first class.....50

The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.

Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Papal Allocution—The Œcumenical Council—Archæological—Changes and Improvements in Florence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, June 30, 1868.

You will have seen before this arrives, and therefore I will not send you a translation, the last allocution of PIUS IX., pronounced at the Consistory held on the 22d of this month. People here have read with a melancholy smile the scolding words which the Holy Father addresses to his disobedient children. Who would have thought five years ago that Austria would have got so far astray? Italy and her ancient enemy both under the Papal ban! What are we outsiders to think when the oldest sons of the Church, nursed not only with the milk, but with the richest cream of doctrine, turn to scratch and bite the breast of the good old mother? It is the Pope himself who tells us this, and in a most melancholy tone he makes appeal to our commiseration. What is the Pontiff to do if he is treated in such a way by sovereigns, which a few years back were called Apostolic, and to one of whom is still given that title? Such allies lost, and the ely Bonapartes ready to make of him an instrument or a puppet, in what direction is the Pope to look for succor? To be sure there is ever-faithful Spain, at least as respectable as Catholic Mexico or Ireland; but it can hardly be claimed that she either dictates the policy, or leads the civilization of the world.

But to return to the Pope's allocution. It would sound strange if we had not heard it so often, such language as this, which is the burden of the Church's complaint: "We never would have believed, venerable brothers, when about thirteen years ago we established the Convention with the Apostolic Sovereign of Austria, that we should so soon be obliged to deplore the most grievous offences and calamities, with which the Catholic Church is in the most pitiable manner afflicted and harassed by its enemies in Austria. The enemies of our divine religion do not omit to use any means to get rid of the Convention and to bring upon the Church and this Apostolic See the gravest outrage. In fact, on the 21st of last December the Austrian Government promulgated a most execrable law, as a fundamental principle of authority. By this law is established liberty of opinion and of printing; freedom of faith, of conscience, and of doctrine; and to citizens of every form of worship is given the privilege to open institutions of education; and religious societies of every kind are recognized and made equal by the State. As soon as with sorrow all this came to our knowledge, we wished immediately to raise our voice, but giving proof of our forbearance we kept silence, hoping that the Austrian Government, listening to the just remonstrances of our venerable brothers, the Austrian Bishops, would return to sounder opinions and better counsels. But all our hopes were vain."

And the Pope goes on, through a whole column, in the same desponding tone. It all goes to show how little faith in God, and the laws by which He governs a moral univese, the Roman prelates have, with all their tall religious talk. There seems to be danger that the laugh may be turned upon them from the side of their own friends, while we, who are without hope, look on, wishing that good may come to our Catholic brethren from this controversy, which seems to be only begun.

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

We receive from Rome to-day intelligence of the publication yesterday of the Bull which calls together the general Council of the Church, and the 8th of December next year is named as the time for the reunion. The cardinals, the patriarchs, the archbishops and the bishops of Catholic christendom, are warned to be present in person or by proxy, under threat of the penalties visited upon delinquents in such cases. This is PIUS IX.'s master-stroke, and whether or not any important result comes of the reunion of the great clerical Parliament, it must in itself constitute one of the most extraordinary events of the age. It is believed that every effort will be made to get together a thousand councillors, or three times as many as were before assembled for a similar object.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL.

These Italian cities, with their ancient monuments and works of art, are in a certain sense the property of the whole world. To the archæologist and man of taste they have an interest which can never grow less, except by the removal or destruction of thousands of precious objects which time has left. Of late years unusual attention has been given to the restoration of historic structures and to the more careful preservation of antique fragments and works of art scattered in remote or inconvenient places, where they were nearly lost for purposes of study. Italy has been despoiled of much by foreigners, who have invaded the country either with sword or purse in hand. But the time seems to be past when much more that is valuable can be purchased or purloined. The country has made up its mind to keep the treasures which remain. Much has been carried off, but Italy is still by far the richest museum of the world. Not only are the fifty palaces which have become the property of the Crown the places of deposit of a great deal that is worth an attentive examination, but there are hundreds of other nooks and corners in which works of art are stored away.

The confiscation of convent and other ecclesiastical property has added much to the stock of æsthetic material, of which the Government be fore held so large a supply. Provision is made for the safe keeping of this property, and the department is giving attention more and more to the preparation of proper places of deposit in which all of it may be used and enjoyed by the public. Here in Florence, the Convent of St. Mark is to be converted into a museum, the first object of all being to illustrate, by the accumulation of memorials, of which many remain, the histories of the two eminent members of that fraternity, FRA ANGELICO and FRA SAVONAROLA. A very large number of frescoes of the painter-monk are on the walls of the convent, and much besides can be collected. The *Accademia della Crusca* has already for some time had its seat in this ancient cloister.

Leaving the quiet Convent of St. Mark for the noisy square before the old Palace, we shall find that an important change is going on there. The strange old structure in which, until last year, the Post Office had so long been kept, is coming down. The "*Tetto dei Pisani*," built just 500 years ago, has already disappeared. What memories go with it! I almost sigh when I think that this structure, ugly enough, to be sure, but still picturesque, associated with my first recollections, now somewhat ancient, of Florence, is gone forever. Why did not some American buy it, and set it up in one of our cities? That roof was built 100 years before AMERICUS VESPUCIUS was born. Upon the site of the structure pulled down, a stately palace is to rise, which will be an ornament to the square.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Plans for improvements in Florence are laid which will require a period of at least ten years to execute. What has been done for Paris, is here to be imitated on a more limited scale. This city, always charming, is to have enough new beauties added to make it reconciled to its now apparently inevitable fate of the permanent capital of the Italian Kingdom. ANGELICO.

NEGRO REVIVALS IN RICHMOND.—Unexampled revivals of religion have been progressing in the negro Baptist churches of this city for several weeks past. Every Sunday large numbers are baptized, either in the river or in one of their churches. Last Sunday a procession of seventy-five or a hundred formed at the Second African Church, and marched to Hazall's and Crenshaw's mill-race, and were immersed by a negro preacher named TROY. Many of the candidates had fits, or something of the sort, after going under the water, and had to be carried out bodily. They talk of nothing else but religion, and spend half of their time shaking hands and recounting their "experiences."—*Richmond Enquirer and Examiner, July 15.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

Political Gossip—The Address of the Republican State Committee—Another Local Issue Threatened—The Duty of Republicans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 18, 1868.

Both parties here are organizing for the great contest, but in a quiet sort of way, evidently believing that individual effort is more effective than the Chinese mode of warfare. The Republicans have held their Faneuil Hall meeting, and now we have, close upon the heels of the New-York Convention, an address from the Republican State Committee. The document is a carefully written appeal to the people of Massachusetts, and contains a good many political truths expressed in a convincing and terse manner, and shows at a glance the position of the political situation. But it is a pity that the author of that address did not devote a dozen lines or more to the necessity of the people of the State bearing in mind that it would be unwise and wicked for the voters to countenance, in any shape whatever, any attempt of any man, Republican as well as Democrat, to wink at repudiation by taxing the bond interest, even under the plea of justice. A reference to this is not made in any spirit of criticism, but because there are Republicans hereabouts who have wanted to know why the address fails to allude to the proposition to tax national bonds. It cannot be because its author is in love with Gen. BUTLER's pet scheme, nor because the Republicans of Massachusetts have any confidence in the theories of PENDLETON. It strikes us that a declaration in the address, stating that Gen. BUTLER's financial proposition is an "infamous" one, or that the course of that Congressman upon questions involving the national safety does not meet the approbation of the patriotic citizens of this State, ought to have been made to set the dominant party right, for the Republicans here are not responsible for the wild financial theories of the member from Lowell, and they take no stock in them. A gentle reprimand on this point would have been very satisfactory, and perhaps have cooled the ardor of that knot of politicians in Essex County who have recently declared that were BUTLER to be a candidate for reëlection he would "run like wildfire." The Republican State Convention is called to meet at Worcester on the 9th of November next to nominate State officers and Presidential electors. The basis for the choice of delegates will be the same as in former years, but it is quite likely that at the next meeting the evils that have crept into the present basis for the choice of delegates will be eradicated. The fact that the address of the State Committee was written by one who is, perhaps, more familiar with the corruptions of the last Legislature than any other person, has prompted him to remind people that the party is large enough and strong enough for all practical purposes without going outside of the organization, or making combinations with men of various opinions and contrary purposes in order to secure a fair representation of the sentiment of the State. The diversion in this respect is also an apology for the unparalleled conduct of the last General Court, and at the same time a lesson which is worth heeding. The Secretary of the Committee says: "Experience has taught Massachusetts men that, no matter how many follies may be committed by Republican Legislatures, elected on partisan tickets, the State is never so poorly represented as when factions and cliques, inside or outside of the party, succeed in controlling or influencing its action in favor of one or another kind of legislation." A thrust at the license party and the Hoosick Tunnel ring. But I am afraid that this advice will not be very generally heeded. The voters of the populous Republican town of Dorchester, for instance, are out with a call directed to those who are in favor of the election of GRANT and COLFAX, and opposed to any coalition with the Democratic Party in the election of members of Congress, State officers, Senators and Representatives to the General Court, and "who believe that the best interests of the State and of the Republican Party require the repeal of the 'License law' enacted by the last Legislature, and the reënactment of the principles of the Prohibitory law." This looks like a repetition of last year's campaign. The same old local issue is to be dragged into the contest, and if other towns organize to fight upon local issues, which is now more than probable, such an interference could do the grand national issue no good. One-half of the Republican Party is not satisfied that the other half can deal wisely and well with the social questions which now agitate the people of this Commonwealth. An excited discussion of our social questions would inure to the advantage of the Democrats: it would augment their strength in the Legislature and add votes to the Democratic Electoral ticket. Past experience has shown this to be the case. The only safe way to secure the seventy thousand Republican majority in this State for GRANT and COLFAX is by the formation of clubs and the holding of neighborhood meetings, and a cold-water encouragement of the "local" machinery on the other side. This "local" machinery of the shrewd Democracy reduced Gov. BULLOCK's majority to about twenty-four thousand last year, while Col. ADAMS' vote was some twenty thousand larger than ever given to a Democratic candidate before. The friends of SEYMOUR and BLAIR appreciate the character of the weakness in the Republican ranks, and will work like beavers to get a fair po ular vote for their electoral ticket. The Democrats of Boston and vicinity hold a ratification meeting in Faneuil Hall on Wednesday evening, July 29. A number of "big guns" are expected to be present, and attempt to explain away SEYMOUR's famous speech in 1863, and smooth over BLAIR's revolutionary letter. The Democrats of Boston are well organized. They have adopted the thorough system of the New-York City leading Democrats, and on election day will surprise us with an increased numerical combination. The Republicans are not so well organized. They are self-confident. Only two or three Grant Clubs have as yet been formed, but every ward will have its Club in the Autumn. As I intimated in a previous letter, the "unterrified" have their eye and hopes upon two of the Congressional Districts—the Boston districts. The Republicans once carried one of these by less than thirty votes, and the other by a few hundred votes. The present incumbents were elected by a large majority, but the Democrats next Fall will have the same influences at work which they employed in electing a Democrat Mayor of the City of Boston. The foreign vote is increasing rapidly, and the Germans now vote the Democratic ticket, as well as the Irish. The Republicans can no longer depend upon any portion of the foreign vote. Hence it is that the Republicans in these two districts must not be too confident of carrying them. Some of the Republicans in the Fourth District think Mr. HOOPER will withdraw his declination for Congress. VIGIL.

The Great Fire in Camden, N. J.—Loss from $30,000 to $40,000.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 20.

Our neighbors in Camden city were visited on Saturday afternoon with one of the most destructive fires that has ever occurred in that locality. A fire was discovered about 5 o'clock in the boiler room of Messrs. GOLDEY & COHN's packing-box manufactory, on the south side of Taylor-avenue. A two-story brick stable adjoined, owned and occupied by Mr. B. H. MIDDLETON, next took fire and was destroyed, with a portion of its contents. The flames were driven across Taylor-avenue by a strong southerly wind, and a pile of lumber was set on fire and consumed. From the lumber the flames communicated to a frame building at the southwest corner of Second and Federal streets, owned by W. SCULL, and occupied by M. WHILLDEN as a grocery and feed store, and it, with its contents, was soon destroyed. The structures on the west side of Second street, between Taylor-avenue and Federal-street, took fire, and with but one exception the buildings were completely wrecked. No. 1 South Second-street, a two and a half story brick, occupied in part as a store by CHARLES WARE; the other portion of the structure was used as a dwelling. It belonged to Mr. WILLIAM SCULL; entirely destroyed. No. 3, immediately adjoining on the south, was a two and a half story brick, owned by FREDERICK SHERNER, occupied by WIER & MARSHALL as a produce store. The dwelling part of the building was occupied by one of the firm; entirely destroyed. No. 5 Second-street, a two and a half story frame, owned by R. RUPTUR, and occupied by B. H. MIDDLETON as a dwelling; entirely destroyed. No. 7 Second-street, corner of Taylor-avenue, a three-story brick, owned by P. RUPTUR, and occupied by Mr. MIDDLETON as a cabinet workhouse. The roof and top floor of this structure were partly consumed. Adjoining Mr. WHILLDIN's store, on Federal-street, was a three-story brick dwelling. No. 134, owned by Mr. SCULL, and occupied as a dwelling by JOHN GOLDEY. Nothing but the walls and first floor are left. No. 128 Federal-street, a large three-story brick building, owned and occupied by Alderman JAMES M. CASSIDAY, was considerably damaged about the roof. Several structures immediately adjacent to those mentioned were slightly damaged by water. Nearly all of the parties named lost the greater part of their stocks of goods, fixtures and furniture. Everything that was saved was in a damaged condition.

The total loss by the conflagration will amount to between thirty and forty thousand dollars. The heaviest losers are Messrs. GOLDEY & COHN, who probably suffer to the extent of $15,000. They have policies of insurance which will partly cover the loss. Mr. WHILLDIN is probably the next heaviest loser. It is estimated that $5,000 will amply cover his loss; he has a partial insurance. The other parties who suffered have insurance on their properties to about one-half the amount of their loss. There was a great lack of water in Camden, and soon after the fire began to spread word was sent to Philadelphia for assistance, and Chief-Engineer MCCUSKER proceeded to Camden with the following among other companies: Hibernia and Vigilant Engines and Diligent and Neptune Hose. These companies, by drawing the water from the Delaware, no doubt prevented the spread of the flames to other valuable property in the vicinity of the fire. Several of the firemen were so overcome by the heat that they had to be carried to their homes.

The Murder in Canton, Mass.—Examination and Commitment of the Murdered Man's Wife and Mother-in-Law.

From the Boston Journal, July 20.

Mrs. MADDEN, the mother-in-law, and Mrs. SARAH JONES, the wife of Mr. OBED JONES, arrested on suspicion of being the murderers of the latter, were brought to Dorchester, and on Saturday morning last were arraigned before Trial Justice TEMPLE, and the evidence was deemed sufficient to hold them for trial. Mr. JONES was found lying in his bedroom on the morning of the 5th of July, dead from the effects of a pistol shot. It appears that there had been trouble between Mr. JONES and Mrs. MADDEN, growing out of the fact that some parties had threatened to prosecute Mrs. MADDEN for adultery, and she had made threats against him in case he should testify against her. On the night of the 4th of July JONES and his wife had some words on retiring, when he denounced her in severe language, and told her to get up and go away, saying that he would not live with her any longer. She took her infant child and went to her mother's bed. The first story she told was that she went to sleep and after a while waked up and went and looked through a window into her husband's room and saw him in the position in which he was found on Sunday morning. The story she tells is that she was kept awake by the baby for awhile, but at last went to sleep; that she heard a noise which awoke her, but she went to sleep again and was awakened by her mother, who told her that OBED had shot himself, when she got up and found him dead.

The testimony offered on Saturday embraced conversations held between the accused while in the lockup, which were overheard by State Constable B. P. ELDRIDGE and Deputy Sheriff R. C. WOOD.

The first conversation took place on Tuesday evening last, when the mother continually impressed upon her daughter the necessity of keeping quiet, with the remark, "Don't say a word; we are here for a purpose." On Friday evening, the mother having an impression that her daughter had made some statements to the officers, called to her with the inquiry, "SARAH, are you asleep?" SARAH answered, "No." The mother then proceeded, "I knew when you came down; what have you told those officers?" "A good deal, mother." I told you you would get scared and not hold out." To this was replied, "I guess I have not told them any more than you have." SARAH then said, "The officers have told me what you said," to which the mother replied, "It's a lie; I've told them nothing; they are only running from you to me to see what they can pump from us; SARAH, you have turned State's evidence against your mother." To this SARAH said, "No, I'm going to tell the truth." The mother then said, "If you swear against me, I'll swear you done it." "Why, mother, you know I am innocent."

Mrs. MADDEN continued to prompt her daughter to tell her what she had told the officer, and when once she said, "A good deal; you will find out to-morrow;" the response was, "Oh, God, SARAH, have you turned State's evidence against your mother and sent her to State Prison for life?" SARAH replied, "Oh, mother, how could I help it; I have suffered long enough in this prison, and away from my children." The mother further said, "SARAH, you are going to hang your mother, who has done so much for you, for the sake of your children? What have you told the officer?" SARAH again replied, "You will know to-morrow; it will not make you feel any better to know to-night." The mother further said, "Oh, God, you have turned State's evidence against your mother; I have noticed you have been jolly. If you say I done it, I will swear you done it." SARAH explained her apparent joy as consisting of singing to her infant child, and added: "Well, mother, I can't help it; you know I had nothing to do with it." The mother now showed anger, and said, "You devilish fool, if you had kept your tongue still we should both got out of it; they have no evidence." "They have a good deal," replied SARAH. "What did you tell the officers?" was repeated. "It I tell you you will be mad." "I shan't, but tell me what you told them." SARAH replied to this, "Mother, don't you think my children are as dear to me as you are? You know that I am innocent, and I cannot be shut up from my children for nothing. I have told nothing but the truth, and if they punish me for that I cannot help it." The mother again reopened: "If SARAH had only kept your tongue still, and told the story I told you to, we should have got out of it. If you ain't a —— fool, we can get out of it now; say that POLL DELANO done it." SARAH replied, "I made my statement and I can't do it." "Say that we heard a noise round the house, and the dog barked. Tell them in Court you was so excited and nervous you did not know what you told the officer." SARAH still answered, "I could not help it; I did the best for you I could; I could not go to prison and leave my children." Did you tell them I shot OBED?" "I told them I did not see anybody shoot him."

The above is the substance of what was heard and agreed to by the two officers. Mrs. MADDEN is about 55 years old, and her daughter, Mrs. JONES, is about 25. The deceased, Mr. JONES, was some years younger than his wife. In the evidence before the Coroner's Jury there was no implicatory evidence against either of the parties accused; but Dr. HOLMES, who examined the body, gave it as his opinion that the pistol could not have been discharged by the deceased and afterward been found where it was.

The Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest.

The following card is published in the Chicago papers:

The objects which this association proposes to accomplish are, an organization that shall embrace every manufacturer in the Northwest; the collection and dissemination of theoretical, practical and statistical information, relating to the production and preparation of the staple and the manufacture of woolen goods; to excite the pride of manufacturers, and stimulate them to increased excellence in their productions; to call the attention of consumers to the importance of encouraging domestic manufactures by a more liberal patronage, and to give an annual Exposition of wool and woolen goods.

Nearly one hundred woolen manufacturers have joined this organization up to the present date. An Exposition will be held on the 4th, 5th and 6th of August, in the new, commodious and eligible buildings now being erected by Hon. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, on Randolph-street, near Dearborn Park. This building will afford an area of 40,000 square feet of space. Up to the present date, July 18, thirty-nine manufacturers have registered about 1,200 lots of Western-made goods for exhibition, and it is probable that this amount will be more than doubled, exclusive of Eastern offerings. The officers are confident the Exposition will prove entirely successful. Manufacturers who have not already shipped the goods they intend to exhibit, should do so at once. A trade sale of specimens exhibited, and duplicates of the same, will be held on the last day of the Exposition, Aug. 6, to which the merchants of the Northwest are invited. During the progress of the Exposition addresses on topics connected with wool growing and woolen manufacturing will be delivered. The complete programme will be published during the coming week, announcing speakers and the order of exercises.

GEO. S. BOWEN, President.
JESSE MCALLISTER, Secretary.

A Thief Stabs His Pursuer to the Heart.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Press & Times, July 17.

JOHN HART, about whose history we could learn nothing, attempted to enter the house of C. M. JONES, on South Franklin-street, on Wednesday night. The noise he made attracted Mr. JONES, and the burglar, becoming aware that he was detected, immediately darted down College-street and Mr. JONES after him. The latter gentleman cried out several times to stop the thief, and a colored man, named JAS. FREEMAN, who was walking in the same direction ahead of HART, was attracted by the rushing noise and shouting behind him. When the burglar approached him he attempted to stop and capture him. HART had a bowie-knife in his hand, and the moment he recovered himself from the staggering effects of the first rush on him, he swung the gleaming knife above his head, and plunged it into the heart of poor FREEMAN, who died almost immediately. Mr. JACKSON was upon him by this time, and a policeman arriving on the spot about the same moment, ROBINSON was arrested and brought to Police Headquarters. He was up before Esquire CASSETTY this morning, who sent him to jail, refusing bail, until the next term of the Criminal Court.

An Honorary Degree Declined.

Recently a college in Alabama conferred upon Rev. CADWALADER LEWIS, one of the ablest and most cultivated clergymen in Kentucky, the degree of Doctor of Laws. This gentleman declines the honor in a note in which he says:

"I am grateful for the intended honor, but consciousness of its inappropriate bestowal compels me to decline it. My experience as a trustee of a college is, that these titles are generally sought by the friends of those upon whom they are conferred, if not by their solicitation, at least with their knowledge and consent. In this case I am in blissful ignorance as to the suggestor of this action, and hope to remain so from the fact that it bears a resemblance of a practical joke. I really feel mortified that any friend should have so imposed upon your honorable body as to make this object bear to those who know me the semblance of burlesque, so vast a distance is there between my attainments and those entitling any man to this high distinction. I have endeavored in some degree to cultivate my mind as well as my heart so as to qualify me for usefulness in the Gospel ministry. But my pursuits have been such as to render this the most inappropriate of all titles to be conferred upon me, were I entitled to or deserving any."

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.

A match for $1,000, between DAN MACE's bay stallion *Commodore Vanderbilt*, to wagon, and M. RODEN's brown gelding *Captain Gill*, in harness, mile heats, best three in five, was announced to come off on the Fashion Course yesterday afternoon. Owing to the unfavorable weather it was postponed, but no notice of such postponement was sent down to the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, so as to prevent disappointment to parties going out to witness it. The carelessness and neglect of the present manager of the track in not notifying the public of such postponement, but allowing them to make the journey to the Course before they are made aware of it, to their great disappointment, is most reprehensible, and contrasts unfavorably with the course pursued under similar circumstances by previous and more capable managers.

Trotting at Union Course, L. I.

Yesterday afternoon two trots came off on the above track, which was in excellent condition. The following is the result of both events:

SUMMARY.

UNION COURSE, L. I., Monday, July 20.—Match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.			
J. Rogers' b. g.	1	1	1
H. Howe's s. m. Ploughboy mare	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	42	1:24½	2:48
Second heat	43	1:24	2:47
Third heat	43	1:24	2:46

SAME DAY.—Match for $500, mile heats, best two in three, in harness.

Mr. Jackson's s. g. Dandy	1	1
J. Rogers' b. g. Charlie	2	2

Time—2:57, 2:55.

The Saratoga Summer Meeting—List of Horses Arrived.

The proximity of the race meeting at this fashionable Summer resort is betokened by the daily arrivals of long strings of thoroughbreds at the stables adjoining the Course, and the influx of prominent turfmen from every part of the Union. Everything portends an unusually large, brilliant and successful meeting, for the programme of sport, (which we published on Saturday,) is both attractive and liberal, and the number of stables arrived, *en route*, and expected, is unprecedentedly large. Through the courtesy of the obliging Secretary of the Association we are enabled to give a list of the stables that have arrived to take part in the approaching racing carnival, from which we learn that fifty-four horses are now in daily work, and taking their gallops on the old track.

Capt. T. G. MOORE's stable numbers seven, comprising *Fanny Cheatham, Beacon, Stonewall Jackson, Privateer, Grisette* colt, and two chesnut two-year olds, by *Daniel Boone*, owned by Mr. COTTRILL, of Mobile.

Col. MCDANIEL's stable numbers fourteen, and includes *Richard B. Connolly, Julius, Red Dick, Morrissey, Blackbird, Bonnie Lass, Sarah B., Lizzie Rogers, Ellie Skippen, Albuera, Urbana, Virginia, Washington, Ripley* and *Twinkle*.

Major T. G. BACON's stable comprises five—*Lost Cause, Sweet Home, Invercauld Invernglass* and *Inverness*.

MCCONNELL & THOMPSON's stable numbers four —*General Duke, Bayonet, Vauxhall* and colt by *Ruric*.

Dr. J. W. WELDON's stable of seven is composed of *Local, Sleety, Bonny Braes, Flora McIver, Richmond, Jubal* and *Zigzag*.

JACOB PINCUS' stable numbers seven—*Metairie, Fenian, Uncle Vic* colt, *Vicy, Australian, Gienelg* and a two-year old.

E. SNEDIKER's stable of three, comprises *James A. Connolly, Harry Booth*, and a three-year old *Colossus* filly.

Gen. BROWN's stable has two, *Tycoon* and *Artemus Ward*.

Mr. BUCKLEY's stable has but one, *Eagle*, to represent it.

In addition to the above, Mr. JOHN M. CLAY's stable, consisting of *Victory, Gilroy*, and two others; together with Mr. DAVIS' formidable string of *Plantagenet, Banshee, Pat Malloy, Sundown, Alta Vela* and *Corsican* are already *en route*, and by the time this meets the eye of our readers may have already arrived. The Eastern stables of Mr. SANFORD, Mr. F. MORRIS, Mr. D. MCCOUN, Mr. DOWLING, and the Jerome Park stable, are announced to arrive during the current week.

The Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Monday, July 20.

A large number of horses have already arrived and commenced training for the races to begin here on the 5th of August. Over forty horses are here already, and a number of owners and trainers have written for stable room, so that the directors of the Course have been compelled to put up additional stalls. Among the horses already here are *Privateer*, in good condition from rest since his last race at Jerome Park, *Jersey Cheatham, Stonewall Jackson, Red Dick, Bonnie Lass, R. B. Connolly* and many other first-class runners from Capt. MOORE, Col. MCDANIEL, JOHN M. CLAY, MCCONNELL & HARNESS and others' stables.

THE WEATHER.

A Decided Change—End of the Heated Term—Rain at Last.

The "heated term," which came in at the beginning of the month, and has had almost an uninterrupted reign of nearly three weeks, is at last ended, and everybody rejoiceth. The smart shower of Sunday evening, although followed immediately by a clear sky and the same old temperature, proved nevertheless to be the precursor of a decided change soon to take place. The hour designated by the almanacs for sunrise yesterday morning found the sky overcast, and the beaming face of the rising Sol was entirely obscured from the public gaze, and so remained throughout the day. A decided change in the temperature was observable by daybreak, and the change became greater as the day advanced, until by afternoon it had reached a point where the most inveterate foe of heated terms was entirely satisfied. The wind during the forenoon was in the northeast, and about 2 P. M. a drizzly rain set in, which continued at intervals throughout the afternoon and evening. At 4 P. M. the thermometer stood at 75 degrees above zero in the TIMES Building, showing a fall of about 25 degrees from the highest point reached by the same instrument during the heated term. The indications are now favorable for a good old-fashioned rain, which will cool the heated pavements and render the City inhabitable once more.

Reply to "Humanity."

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 18, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "Humanity" may be humane; but he does not appear to be either just or practical.

I maintain that no engineer can be justly censured if he blows the steam whistle when he discovers any one on the track, and then stops the train when he finds that no notice is taken of his warning, even if the man is run over before the train can be stopped.

For every engineer, I think, that is placed in this position, has the right to delay stopping his train on the assumption that the continual blowing of the whistle will warn the person of his danger, and cause him to get off of the track.

This appears to be the case on the occasion mentioned by "Humanity." For he says "the train was suddenly stopped," and, that too, after the engineer had blown the whistle. The sudden stoppage of the train was made because no notice was taken of the whistle, and thus all was done that humanity *should* expect or practicability *would* allow.

"Humanity" is unjust in considering the engineer guilty of murder, for a guilty intent must be shown before guilt can be established in such a crime as murder. It would probably be easier to prove that the unfortunate man who was killed was guilty of gross carelessness, or perhaps suicide, than to prove the engineer to be a murderer. "Humanity" shows his injustice still further in assuming, as he does, that everybody on the train, except himself, was a hard-hearted and unfeeling monster, and that "the moral and religious sentiments of our people" were proved to be "rapidly deteriorating," from the fact that he saw a few young women and a young man set in a heartless manner.

Justice is even more necessary than *Humanity* to make "civilization progressive," and to prevent "civil government in this country" from being a "fiction" as your correspondent seems to fear.

JUSTICE.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Eastern Branch Rooms, recently established by the parent association, at the junction of East Broadway and Grand-street, are open every evening from 7 to 12 o'clock, and are liberally patronized by young men of the vicinity. Last evening the second monthly meeting was held, and, although the attendance was not numerous, the exercises were interesting. The feature of the occasion was a lecture on "California," delivered by Rev. JOHN HENRY BRODT, Pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church, who for twelve years resided in that state, a large portion of which time he was employed as a church missionary. The discourse was instructive and entertaining and was well received. The leading members of the branch are T. G. SELLEW, Jr., Chairman of Executive Committee; JAS. A. BENNETT, Secretary of Executive Committee; E. R. KENNEDY, ARTHUR FORBES, Jr., G. F. AUGUSTINE, M. E. FOX and G. W. ARNOLD. A prayer meeting will be held every Thursday evening, to which the public are invited.

ON HIS TRAVELS.—A child named FRANK WILTZE, of Greene-street, Newark, started on Sunday, without money or friends, by the Newark boat for Coney Island, and after a while, desiring to return, got on a steamer for that purpose. The vessel proved to be the New-York boat, and the child was landed in this City during the evening. Unknown, and knowing no one, he was in this condition found on Sunday evening by the Police and taken to the Central Office, where he was last evening found by his father, who had been searching far and wide for him, and only came to New-York as a kind of forlorn hope.

A FATAL FALL.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the body of Mr. A. HALL, a telegraph operator, aged 26, was found in the yard of his residence, No. 202 West Twentieth-street, attired only in his night-shirt. It had been the custom of many of the boarders, young men, including the deceased, to go on the roof during the past heated term for the purpose of breathing a little fresh air, and it is supposed that HALL went on Sunday night to the roof in order to enjoy a good night's rest, and while asleep rolled off into the yard. The deceased was a single man and had been much respected by those around him.

AN INSANE MAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.—MICHAEL HOLAN, aged 36, supposed from his actions to be afflicted with dementia, attempted yesterday to commit suicide by jumping into the East River from the foot of Nineteenth-street. His behavior having attracted the attention of Officer EAGAN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, that officer arrived at the spot in time to save the rash man's life, but not before he had sunk twice beneath the water. HOLAN was finally taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

STABBING AFFRAY.—At 8 o'clock last evening GUSTAVE STEIGER, aged 21, German, residing at No. 180 Franklin-street, while attending a meeting of the Bricklayers' Association, at Henry Clay Hotel, corner of Avenue A and First-street, had an altercation with GEORGE GREEN, who drew a knife and stabbed STEIGER in the left cheek, inflicting a severe wound. STEIGER was taken to a drug store and had the wound, which is not considered dangerous, dressed. GREEN managed to escape arrest at the time, but the Police are on the look-out for him.

GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.—A meeting of the Fourteenth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club was held last evening at No. 28 Third-avenue, Mr. PINCKNEY presiding. Addresses were made by Messrs. PINCKNEY, CANTRELL and other gentlemen, urging the necessity of coöperation and organization. The Club is in a flourishing condition, and is constantly receiving accessions to its roll of members.

COÖPERATION.—The Third Union Coöperative Building Society meet to-night at Farmer's Institute, No. 49 Ludlow-street, at 7:30 o'clock, to make their first two appropriations, by ballot and sale. The success which has attended the societies established in the above place during the past year is quite promising, and it is but fair to assume that the societies now rest on firm footing. A large attendance is expected at the meeting to-night.

MORE VICTIMS OF THE HEAT.—JOHN LAHAN, aged, 60, residing at No. 60 East Eighteenth-street, was found, yesterday morning, sick at the corner of Thirtieth-street and First-avenue, and BERNARD MCGUIRE, aged 38, was picked up insensible at the corner of Thirty-second-street and First-avenue. They were both taken to Bellevue Hospital.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR RATIFICATION MEETING.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the Democratic nominees for President and Vice-President, was last evening held at the headquarters of the Fourteenth Ward Democratic Association, North Second-street, E. D., Mr. STACY BARTON presiding. Ex-Justice JOSEPH E. PALMER addressed the meeting at length on the issues involved in the canvass, and expressed himself as fully satisfied with the platform and nominees of the Democratic Party. Mr. STEPHEN J. CONNAHAN followed in an eloquent speech. He briefly reviewed the Radical Congressional policy and denounced it, closing with a high eulogium upon the characters of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Mr. A. J. SPENCER made the concluding speech. He spoke at length on the subject of reconstruction. The meeting closed with cheers for SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

FIRE AT GREENPOINT.—Three houses belonging to the Messrs. KINGSLAND, and occupied by A. O. BACKUS, on Van Cott-avenue, Greenpoint, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $2,000.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, July 20—11:20 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅝@94⅞, for money, and 94⅞ for the account.

American Securities open at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties..... 72¾@72⅝
Erie Railway Shares..... 43¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares..... 90¾

FRANKFORT, Monday, July 20.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open firm at 76⅝ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Monday, July 20.

The Bourse opens dull. Rentes 70f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 20—11:20 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet and steady at the following quotations:
Middling Uplands..... 11d.
Middling Orleans..... 11¼d.
The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 36s. ₱ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. ₱ central for California White, and 12s. 6d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 1d. ₱ bushel. Oats, 2s. 5d. ₱ bushel. Peas, 43s. ₱ quarter for Canadian. Flour, 30s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 107s. 6d. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for extra Prime Mess. Pork, 97s. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 65s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Cheese quiet and steady at 57s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon quiet and steady at 47s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland cut.

LONDON, Monday, July 20—11:20 P. M.

Resin, 5s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for Common North Carolina. Tallow, 43s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Spirits Petroleum, 27s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Cloverseed, 48s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for American Red. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. ₱ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed Oil, £31 15s. ₱ ton. Linseed Cake, £11 ₱ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Monday, July 20—1:20 P. M.

The following are the prices at the Stock Exchange at this hour:
Consols for money..... 94¾@94⅞
Consols for account..... 94¾@94⅞
U. S. Five-twenty Bonds..... 72½
Illinois Central..... 90¾
Erie Railway Shares..... 43¾
Atlantic and Great Western..... 37¼

ANTWERP, Monday, July 20.

Petroleum is quiet and steady at 52f. per bbl. for Standard White.

LONDON, Monday, July 20—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94¾@94⅞ for money, and 94¾@94⅞ for account.

American Securities closed at the following rates:
United States Five-twenty Bonds..... 72¾@72½
Illinois Central Railway Shares..... 90¾
Erie Railway Shares..... 43

FRANKFORT, Monday, July 20—5 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 76⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 20—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed easier at a decline of ⅛d. on all grades. The following are the closing quotations:
Middling Uplands..... 10¾d.
Middling Orleans..... 11¼d.
The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS—The markets are unchanged in tone and prices.

LONDON, Monday, July 20—5 P. M.

PRODUCE—Tallow has advanced to 43s. 9d. Petroleum quiet at 1s. 5¾d. Spirits do.